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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hub Longshoremen Strike; Poles Form Unity Cabinet; Clothes Rationing Stalled?

The World's Day—July 14, 1943

Boston: Longshoremen Protest Pay Deduction

Boston longshoremen went on a sit-down strike today over dissatisfaction with new methods of payment brought about by the withholding tax. [Page 2.]

Yamanaka & Co., famous old Japanese curio and art shop, on Boylston Street, will close on July 30. It is one of three such shops in the United States, the others being in New York and Chicago. All three have been run by the U. S. Government since Dec. 7, 1941. [Page 2.]

Narragansett race track will close its parking lots and ban taxis and private cars from the premises during the race meeting beginning Aug. 9, Gov. J. Howard McGrath said today.

Arthur F. Sullivan of Boston was named by Governor Saltonstall today as Director of the Division of the Blind, to succeed William H. McCarthy of Rockland, whose term expired. The appointment is for a five-year term, and carries a salary of $3,900 to $4,900.

First Mass induction of several hundred volunteer members of the Aircraft Warning Service into the newly formed Aircraft Warning Corps will take place at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tomorrow evening, at which time four 500-hour medals will be awarded.

Europe: Poles Form National Unity Government

Polish Government changes following the passing on of General Sikorski have resulted in the formation of a National Unity Government dedicated to the principles for the former Polish leader, Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has announced. The new cabinet includes Radeusz Romer as Foreign Minister.

Argentina may break with the Axis, the Italian people were warned by the Rome Radio in a broadcast which told of an Argentine Government declaration "which indicates that Argentine foreign policy will probably join with that of the other United Nations."

The Atlantic Charter is "not a treaty requiring ratification or any formal endorsement of a constitutional character on either side of the Atlantic," Prime Minister Churchill explained to the House of Commons. [Page 9.]

U. S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and members of his official party had tea with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow Mr. Stimson will resume his series of conferences and visits to American air bases and other military installations.

Washington: Clothes Ration Held Unnecessary

Clothing need not be rationed in the United States, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, stated when announcing a six-point production and sales policy program aimed at forestalling any clothing rationing. [Page 3.]

A proposed increase in wages for 1,000,000 non-operating railroad employees is still being studied, President Roosevelt disclosed. An 8-cents-an-hour raise, recommended by a special board, was turned down by Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director.

No plans to take over the packing industry in connection with the food stabilization program have been formulated by the Government, and President Roosevelt told his press-radio conference he hoped no such thing would occur.

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, is considering a trip to England and Russia to inspect war industries, presumably to integrate and co-ordinate United Nations war industries with those of the United States.

A six-member War Shipping Panel of the National War Labor Board has been established to consider and make recommendations regarding salary and wage adjustments and labor disputes. Its jurisdiction will include relief, and regular crews, employees on all ships engaged in offshore, coastwise, harbor, and inland waterways.

The resident population of the United States increased by more than 300,000 during the first year of war despite increasingly large numbers of troops sent abroad, the Census Bureau reported. As of last Dec. 1, the estimated population was 133,949,539.

National: Michigan Strikers Fined by Union

William McAuley, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), said the union's Local 594 at Pontiac, Mich., has voted to assess $5 fines against 179 of its members who actively participated in an unauthorized strike at the Yellow Truck and Coach Company plant March 17.

Henri Giraud, co-chairman of the French National Committee of Liberation and Commander of French Forces in North Africa, said in New York that the French Army must be rearmed and re-equipped quickly, to permit its participation with British, and American forces in the coming battle for France.

A "black market" in eggs has developed in the East within three days after overall OPA price ceilings went into effect July 12, says The Producers' Price-Current, authoritative egg publication of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Orient: Japan's War Production Hits High Level

Japanese war production has attained "unparalleled levels" in the last nine months, Lieut. Gen. Teiicho Suzuki, President of the Japanese Planning Board, announced. [Page 7.]

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, disclosed that as early as 1941, Japan's Foreign Minister warned him that if the United States went to war with Germany, Japan would be obliged to go to war against the United States.

Emperor Hirohito sent a telegram of congratulation to French Chief of State Marshal Pétain in commemoration of Bastille Day.

Tokyo has closed more than 11,000 shops, releasing 15,000 workers for war work, the Berlin Radio reports in a broadcast to North America, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Maxon Resigns OPA Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Another big blowup in the Office of Price Administration is imminent with the resignation of Lou Maxon, Deputy Administrator, brought to Washington by Prentiss Brown, when the latter succeeded Leon Henderson.

Mr. Maxon is quitting, it is understood, with a declaration that under its present setup the OPA has its hands tied and cannot perform the stabilization and anti-inflation functions which have been ascribed to it.

Mr. Maxon will issue a formal statement along with his resignation, it is understood, which will be a frank exposition of his views and criticisms of the organization as he sees it from the inside.

Primary criticism of the setup, it is understood, will be that OPA lacks power, and that authority is so diffused among various Federal agencies that a reorganization is required to permit it to carry on its duties successfully.

Mr. Maxon has been in charge of OPA's information service. He is a Detroit information man. He is understood to have sought appointment as "general manager" of OPA.

An indication of the serious nature of the situation is the unofficial announcement that Mr. Brown himself will hold a press conference tomorrow. It would be his third press conference since he took over the job.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:21 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:31 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 9:20 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:31 a. m.

New Bedford Strike Seems Near to End

ODT sends word that the order calling for joint use of terminals merely a permissive one.

Early settlement of the 24-hour-old New Bedford bus and streetcar employees strike which has disrupted public transportation appeared probable today.

This optimistic outlook developed when the Office of Defense Transportation, from Washington, was reported to have stated that an order it had issued for pooling of terminal facilities with a non-union firm was permissive not mandatory. The bus and streetcar operators went out on strike yesterday in protest against the order.

The ODT statement came in answer to an appeal from Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, for rescinding of the pooling order.

The Cole move came after a conference this morning at the State House of representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (A. F. of L.), the ODT, and the War Manpower Commission in an effort to settle the strike.

Walkout Tuesday

The walkout started at 3 p. m. yesterday, when the union members objected to an ODT order requiring the Union Street Railway Company, where the strikers are employed, to share its terminal with two other local transportation companies. The union members objected to use of the terminal by drivers of the Independent Coach Transportation Company who are not organized.

Attending the State House conference were John F. O'Brien of Boston, Internatiaonal Vice-President of the union; Harry Russell of Boston, representative of the War Manpower Commission; William W. Steele, United States Conciliator; Homer Johnson, head of the Boston ODT office, and General Cole.

Although all streetcar and bus service in New Bedford was halted, a checkup of war plants today revealed that there were no reports of mass absenteeism. Factory parking lots were filled with automobiles which had carried war workers to their places of employment.

When the strikers walked out at 3 p. m. yesterday, patrons were stranded throughout the city.

Operations Halted

Operations also were halted last night by the New England Transportation Company whose union drivers refused to operate over the struck line.

The I. C. T. operated its regular four runs between Providence, R. I., and New Bedford yesterday, but no runs were scheduled by this line between the two cities until this afternoon under the ODT plan.

The I. C. T. last night returned its buses to its own terminal which it used before the ODT order was issued.

Americans Take 3 Key Towns in Sicily; Port Seizure Speeds Allied Supplies; French Islands Join War Against Axis

Cutting of Vichy ties by Guadeloupe and Martinique gives Allies vital bases in Caribbean

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Two more French possessions—Martinique and Guadeloupe, in the near-by Caribbean — joined the war against the Axis today.

Thus was removed at last and after long-drawn-out controversy the menace of Nazi-dominated outposts in the Western Hemisphere—removed without resort to force.

Thus does the United States give the substance of de facto recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation, for it is a political representative of the French Committee, Henri Hoppenot, Director of Civil Services of the French Military Mission in Washington, who today assumed authority over the French Antilles with the forced resignation of Admiral Georges Robert.

The State Department announces that it is assured that all the "resources and facilities" of Martinique and Guadeloupe will now be fully employed against the Axis. These include four French warships and approximately 40,000 tons of French merchant shipping. They will become immediately available to the United Nations.

Relations Are Resumed

Under these circumstances the United States Government will at once resume diplomatic relations with Martinique, after a lapse of several months, by sending Consul General Marcel E. Malige back to his post at Porte de France.

Urgently needed food supplies will start going to Martinique at once.

The State Department took pains to emphasize that its de facto recognition of the authority of the French Committtee of National Liberation over the French Antilles does not extend to political, or de jure, recognition, and in a statement issued in commemoration of Bastille Day, President Roosevelt indicated again the Government's reason for not recognizing the French Committee.

All Free France Now In

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that "French sovereignty resides in the people of France" and, as he said in his press conference last week, 90 per cent of the French people are still under the domination of Germany. His implication appears to be that until at least a larger proportion are free to exercise their sovereignty the United States does not intend to recognize politically a spokesman for that sovereignty.

Today, the last remaining bit of French soil not physically occupied

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Associated Press

Swastika Lies in the Dust

A Russian soldier looks down at a German flag lying on the ground amid the wreckage of a recaptured town, one of the places from which the Red Army has driven the Nazis.

Repetition of collapse of Tunisia inferred from smashing of resistance of Axis in Sicily.

By E. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 14—The speedy capture of the deep water ports, Syracuse and Licata, and the establishment between them of the line that cuts off the southeastern extremity of Sicily from the rest of the island has greatly speeded up the Allied landing of heavy supplies necessary for a sustained advance to Italy.

Hitherto equipment has had to be put ashore from landing craft and other small vessels. This consumes considerable time and imposes a limitation on the character of supply.

But now the seizure of these ports on the eastern and western flanks of the Allies' line of advance raises promise that large ships can be unloaded at the quayside.

American and British air superiority ensures the ability to put over such operation as effective an umbrella as has been held over the flotillas offshore since the landings began.

Another Tunis Expected

Stiff resistance is expected by the Allied commanders as the scene of combat shifts further north, but the volume and speed of supplies, heavy and light, now being poured in appears to give assurance that the Allied forces will be able to smash resistance as rapidly and effectively as they disposed of Axis opposition in the concluding stages of the Tunisian campaign.

Up to the present the defenses of Sicily, which the Americans, British, and Canadians have overcome with far less difficulty than anticipated, have had none of the hallmarks of German organization about them.

They have been on the Italian plan in its least modern forms and have entailed one cavalry charge against paratroops which was expensive for the horsemen who made it.

Some coastal defense positions, it is authoritatively declared here, were armed with wooden guns.

These dummies had been installed for the benefit of Allied reconnaissance aircraft and sea patrol—a bluff that, like several others, has been called in no uncertain tone.

Picked Troops of Allies

Axis communiqués claim Allied operations from the start have been costly out of all proportion to the success gained. But this hasn't deceived the Americans, Canadians, and British who, ranged in that

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

British advance toward Catania—Allied gains on all fronts paced by huge air power.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American troops have scored important successes at the western end and in the center of the semicircular Sicilian front.

In the extreme west, General Patton's men have captured the railhead of Naro after heavy fighting. This puts them some 15 miles northwest of their bridgehead at Licata and within 12 miles of Agrigento. This latter town is the largest port on the southern shore of Sicily and is the terminal point of a network of railroads and highways running to all parts of the island.

In the center the Americans have taken Ponte Olivo, nine miles north of Gela, and Comiso, just west of fallen Ragusa. The capture of Comiso, which has one of the 10 largest airfields in Sicily, is especially welcome news. Its possession will materially extend the operations range of Allied fighter planes.

Along the eastern shore, General Montgomery's hard-bitten Britons are well beyond Augusta and driving on Catania.

Everywhere the Allied advance is being paced by seemingly irresistible air power. Devastating blows have been dealt to enemy airports, shipping, and transport. At least 160 trucks, 45 freight cars, and 6 locomotives are reported to have been smashed in 24 hours. And heavy Liberators from the Middle East have scattered 425,000 pounds of bombs on the Vibo Valentia and Crotone airfields on the Italian toe.

Axis tanks and mobile units are reported moving into position in the Catania Plains to head off the advancing British. This flat country, which stretches about 20 miles northward from Augusta to just beyond Catania, is well suited to mobile warfare, and there is good reason to believe it provides the key to the whole Axis defense plan.

However, it seems probable the British have sufficient men and tanks to press through anything the enemy can throw against them at this point.

The real fight is more likely to come as the British seek to move northward from Catania through the narrow avenue that separates the sea from Mount Etna. This stretch of shoreline is so well suited to defense that some observers doubt whether General Montgomery will seek to negotiate it until enemy resistance elsewhere has been nullified, although it would seem that the tremendous Allied edge in the air could more than offset the disadvantages of terrain. It is axiomatic that you can't fight an airplane with a trench mortar

But if this reasoning is correct, General Montgomery might well turn westward at Catania. In this way, a British flanking movement could be coordinated with both the American thrust toward Agrigento and the American drive in the center which resulted in the capture of Comiso and Ponte Olivo.

Elsewhere on the global front there is little to report. Flying Fortresses have bagged 45 German fighters over France. The RAF has raided Aachen, vital Western German rail center. The Russians are counter-attacking at some sectors near Belgorod. And in the Solomons, American troops continue to make progress in the advance on Munda, albeit painfully slow progress.

Sicily:

Americans Capture Three More Towns

First news that Ponte Olivo and Comiso had fallen to American troops in Sicily came from a British Broadcasting Corporation cor-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Soviet Peace Demands: Why Kremlin Is Silent

Back from a visit by air to Sweden and Britain, the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor writes six articles "Flight Report From Europe." The third follows:

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A good many nations in Europe have made an important discovery in the past few months.

It is that Russia is a fact.

Development of the war and the process of peace will be influenced by this situation, probably as much as by any other single factor.

But there are two major questions that still remain unsettled—the sort of questions that keep diplomats awake at night and make strong correspondents weep.

The first is: "What does Russia want?"

The second is: "Who isn't trusting who?"

It is possible to make some approach to answering the first question, but only in the broadest terms. Russia's aims have been imperfectly defined. There are some reasons for the Kremlin's reticence. As one impartial diplomat put it:

"How can Russia possibly state her aims in Europe until she knows what kind of peace Britain and the United States are going to make with Germany? A 'controlled' but strong Germany would be one thing; a divided and potentially impotent Germany would be another."

Yet there are fundamentals which, if they do not definitively outline the Soviet policy, at least give some momentary mileposts from which any departures of Russian diplomacy could be measured. They are:

* * *

Baltic States: Russia has been definite on this score. It has made clear its contention that the incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was accomplished before the Atlantic Charter was enunciated.

Whatever judgment the world may pass upon the plebiscites by which this unification was accomplished, Moscow regards the Baltics as finished political business. When German troops are thrown out, Russia feels it should automatically regard the Baltic heritage of Peter the Great.

Virtual acceptance by some of the Allies of the Russian claims still leaves ethnological, and even moral issues in the Baltics unsolved.

* * *

Poland: Russia has indicated that it is willing to see a "strong Poland" in Europe. But not at the expense of the Soviets themselves.

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President to Ignore Rider Firing Three U. S. Officials

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Directly challenged by President Roosevelt, Congress is expected to abandon its ground on the bill-of-attainder issue, without resort to a court test to determine whether the Legislature has violated the Constitution in blacklisting three Dies-accused Federal employees.

President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday announced that he would not be bound by the rider on deficiency appropriation bill ousting from Federal service Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands; Goodwin Watson, and William E. Dodd, of the Federal Communications Commission.

These men were charged by the Dies Committee with being "subversives" and the charge was upheld by the Kerr Committee of the House, reviewing the case.

The House attached a rider to an appropriation bill forbidding use of any Federal funds to pay the salary of the three. The Senate four times rejected the rider and bill to which it is attached, ultimately agreeing to a compromise. Under the compromise, unless the three men are reappointed by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the Senate by Nov. 15, they shall be automatically ousted from Federal service.

Senate Backs President

The political strength of Mr. Roosevelt's position is the support of the Senate. When the Dies rider first came to the Senate it was slapped down, 69 to 0. Senators made their extreme distaste for the doubtfully constitutional rider plain from the first. They finally accepted the compromise only to get the war-necessary appropriation bill passed. Opposition was nonpartisan, and the arguments yesterday advanced by Mr. Roosevelt were heard earlier both from Republicans and Democrats.

It is felt here that the House has put itself in a difficult position. Mr. Roosevelt charged that by the same procedure of denying salaries, other executive or judicial employees might be ousted by so-called bills of attainder, including Supreme Court justices. A bill of attainder is defined as a legislative act which invokes punishment against an individual without judicial trial.

Mr. Roosevelt took the unprecedented step of reading and paraphrasing brief excerpts from a message which he will send to Congress on the matter when it reconvenes. He explained the measure had not come to him

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

Uncle Sam Hires Famous French Chef To 'Dress Up' 35-Cent Cafeteria Meals

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—A French chef of renown (no salt and pepper on the tables, please) has been hired by Uncle Sam to turn 35-cent Government cafeteria lunches into something ultra.

Pierre Berard, who worked on appetites in New York's Savoy-Plaza, and the New Yorker; Chicago's Drake, and Blackstone, and New Orleans' Roosevelt, turned up at the Navy Department today with his chef's hat on.

Employed to lend a delicate touch to all the Government cafeterias in this lunch-hungry town, Pierre took his first shot at the Navy. Before he was in the place an hour he had assistants waving kisses at the food when it moved toward Joe Customer.

His first try was at Salisbury steak which anybody knows is just plain hamburger but, with Pierre, the seasoning had to be just so.

"I'd fire the waitress who puts salt and pepper on a table with one of my meals," said Pierre with a flourish, not realizing of course what it means these days to fire a waitress . . . Customers can be had, but waitresses—they're hard to get!

Pierre is due for a workout at the War Department next, then figures on making his headquarters at the Navy cafeteria. There he'll teach the cooks of the other Government cafeterias how to give food worth fifty cents a two-dollar taste.

Byrnes to Restudy All Angles Of Gasoline and Fuel-Oil Flow

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, announced today his office is restudying the whole problem of gasoline and fuel-oil supplies "in the light of new developments," and intends to inform the public about the results as soon as the survey is completed.

Mr. Byrnes said the purpose is to ascertain the demands at this time and the prospective demands, the available supply, the possibility of additional sources of supply, and how best to ration the available supply for the civilian population.

His statement came as President Roosevelt discussed with Cabinet and other officials the prospective wartime resources of petroleum.

Mr. Byrnes conferred today with Eastern legislators on the gasoline situation and later today planned to see heads of several agencies involved in production, distribution, and transportation of gasoline and fuel oil. He also saw representatives of the military services today.

The 12 Eastern legislators coming from New England and as far down as Maryland and Virginia urged Mr. Byrnes to recommend to the Office of Price Administration a price increase in order to increase the gasoline supply. The committee, headed by Representative Hartley (R) of New Jersey, urged as an alternative an incentive system similar to the one prevailing in the copper mines to increase production.

Mr. Byrnes promised to consider the proposals.

He disclosed his inquiry in view of "new military activities both in Europe and the Pacific requiring increased supplies of gasoline."

The statement from his office said he intends to "fully inform the public as to his finding insofar as this can be done without disclosing information which would be of aid to the enemy."

The legislators conferring with Mr. Byrnes were Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, a representative of Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, and Representatives Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, Leon H. Gavin (R) of Pennsylvania, Earle D. Willey (R) of Delaware, Schuyler Otis Bland (D) of Virginia, Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., (D) of Virginia, Lansdale G. Sasscer (D) of Maryland, Aime J. Forand (D) of Rhode Island, William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut, and Hartley.

The Committee also suggested allowing motorists to do as they please with a yearly ration of gasoline. This plan, Mr. Hartley said, would discourage inequities and curtail "black-market" operations.

Synthetic Resin Used With Steel

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Commerce Department said yesterday that trade reports from England tell of the development of a process for bonding light alloys and steel to each other or to wood by use of synthetic resin adhesives.

Foreshadowing possible new developments in aircraft construction and new methods of industrial design, the process "may prove as revolutionary as the use of resin adhesives in the plywood industry," the Department said.

Police Conspiracy Case Taken Under Advisement

The pleas in abatement in the Boston police case were taken under advisement today by Superior Court Judge John V. Spalding following final arguments on the validity of the indictment charging six men with conspiracy to permit gaming in this City.

Judge Spalding permitted the Commonwealth 48 hours in which to file legal briefs supporting the true bill returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, and ordered from the court reporter a transcript of the entire proceeding, indicating to observers that a ruling would not be handed down before Monday.

Assistant Attorney General Joseph F. Bacigalupo, in a closing argument, asserted that the Grand Jury had quite properly followed Judge Frank J. Donahue's instructions to hear the case anew before returning an indictment, and therefore no issue had been raised by the counsel for the defendants on which this second true bill could be abated, like its predecessor.

He cited the testimony of John C. Roth, Clerk of the Grand Jury, to show that the old case not only had been presented but additional evidence as well, and he recalled to the Court that stacks of documentary evidence had been submitted to this Grand Jury during both of its deliberations.

Replies to Complaint

Replying to the issue of constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, raised by W. H. Lewis, defense counsel for Capt. Edward J. Keating, one of the defendants, Mr. Bacigalupo said that this privilege must be claimed by the indicted men or it is lost, a personal option which, he argued, is not protected by the constitution.

The Assistant Attorney General went on to point out that these men now under indictment were not defendants but witnesses when they appeared before the Grand Jury which at that time was engaged in a general probe of the Boston Police Department.

"There was no reason to warn the witnesses. They weren't under suspicion then. Are they prepared to admit now that out of their own lips came the evidence that led to the indictment?"

Mr. Bacigalupo then reminded the Court that there was no evidence on the record that they said anything before the Grand Jury that would intend to incriminate themselves and, that being the case, the constitutional issue did not hold here. During the hearing, counsel agreed to submit to the Judge the summary of the first proceeding which was read to the Grand Jury during its deliberations during the second time.

Indictment Quashed

The first indictment was quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly. A short time later the same Grand Jury, reconvening for about three days, returned a similar true bill against the same police officials. Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, who was among those indicted, had his motion to quash the indictment sustained by Judge Frank J. Donahue. He denied the motions of the other defendants. They were: Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claffin; Captain Keating and Capt. John A. Dorsey, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

During this second hearing of the pleas in abatement, defense counsel have maintained that the conduct of the Attorney General, which apparently led to the quashing of the first indictment, had invalidated the second.

Referring to this, Mr. Lewis remarked that "justice should not be defeated by a mere technicality. These indictments," he said, "were Siamese twins and no more. One legal heart nourishes them both."

Favored Users Of Gas to Feel State OPA Ax

Anticipating by several weeks the request to "narrow the list of 'preferred' gasoline users," made yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Massachusetts District Office of Price Administration stated today that it already had taken several steps in this direction.

These include more careful reviews of renewals of applications by "B" and "C" coupon holders, closer work with plant transportation committees, and consideration of a "road check" of cars which carry only one or two persons during rush hours.

The ban on pleasure driving was necessary, OPA officials pointed out, because it was recognized that there was far more rationing currency available than gasoline.

Boards Use Extra Care

But, in order to make all possible gasoline available to holders of "A" rations, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District Director, said today that all War Price and Ration Boards in Massachusetts are using extreme care in renewing the applications for "supplemental" or "preferred" gasoline—the "B" and "C" rations.

Working closely with war-plant transportation committees, which are reporting increased car-sharing among workers, John M. Deely, District OPA Rationing Officer, and John F. Dowd, District OPA Plant Transporation Specialist, are in Bath, Maine, today, studying the plant transportation setup in the shipyards there. The program there is said to be among the most advanced in the country.

Spokesmen of the ODT in Washington, commenting on Mr. Eastman's request to cut down the list of "preferred" commercial users of gasoline, said that "no imminent breakdown" of industrial transportation was expected. However, they added that, as autumn approaches, increased movements of crops, and the possible upturn in contract hauling of military supplies to port areas, might create a critical situation.

At the same time, the OPA repeated its instructions to those contemplating taking advantage of the "one-vacation-trip-a-year" plan announced last week, and effective tomorrow. Each applicant is required to certify that he has enough "A" coupons to make the trip, and must give his speedometer reading, his starting and destination points, and the approximate time of departure and return.

"This is not a gasoline ration," the permit states. "It is only an authorization for travel, issued on the basis of representations that such travel is in accordance with regulations issued by the OPA.

Tales of War Thrill Wacs

Somerville Legislator in England as Wac

Second Officer Catherine E. Falvey, Democratic member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, left, listens to the South African war experiences of Frank Yeomans. Also interested are Third Officers Ethel Lillian Wing of Milwaukee, Wis., and Kathleen Marie Berry of San Francisco, Calif.

Yamanaka's Closes Doors July 30 After 50 Years

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yamanaka's — famous Japanese curio shop—will close its doors for the last time on Friday, July 30. When that happens Boston will lose one of the most colorful shops its staid old streets have known. To Yamanaka's for nearly 50 years have come the silks and jades and porcelains of the East. What the old sailing ships of the 18th and 19th centuries used to bring back from the Orient, Yamanaka's continued to bring. And the quartz and lacquer and cloisonné found its way into the homes of Beacon Hill and Marlboro Street and Brookline and Cambridge, in a thin, steady stream.

War and the fateful events of Dec. 7, 1941, broke harshly into the course of trade at Yamanaka's. Summarily its doors were padlocked on Dec. 8. Representatives of the United States Government stood guard day and night at the Boylston Street entrance, lest someone, in the high feeling of those days, should commit any violence upon the treasures housed there. Officials took an audit of the firm's assets and inventoried its stocks. Also, they investigated thoroughly the staff of the shop.

In a week or so, the doors were opened again and the people of Boston since then have been able to buy at about half-price the objects of art whose value was almost incalculable.

Was Nice Place to Work

"We had a year more than we thought we were going to have," said a saleswoman today, "and whatever happens now, we all have one good thing to remember—we worked in the nicest place in the world."

She admitted she had been on the staff of Yamanaka's for 30 years. "I guess that speaks for itself, doesn't it?" she asked. We agreed it did.

"It wasn't like coming to work," she went on, "it was more like getting up in the morning and coming in town to a very pleasant place and spending the day meeting lovely people and showing them lovely things.

"And the managers have always been simply fine to us," she added, "No matter what mistakes you made, they were always kind about it and said, 'Well, never mind; you will do better the next time.' We all loved them and couldn't have asked for better employers."

Japanese Heads Still There

The two Japanese who head the staff are still there, having been investigated and found loyal by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. S. Yamanaka remained most of the time in Japan, where his original shop was at Osaka. He had another in Shanghai. About 80 per cent of the merchandise he sold was Chinese, we were told.

He visited Boston, the staff recalled, about five years ago; but otherwise his business here was handled by agents.

H. Yatsuhashi, an elderly Japanese, still sits behind the high desk half-way down the shop, managing the place much as he used to do, except that there now work with him a staff of men representing the Alien Property Custodian headed by Ralph E. Wedgeworth.

Money Still Talks

We asked a clerk whether she encountered much resistance to the sale of Japanese objects. Shaking her head a little sadly, she said:

"No, not when there is a bargain involved. People say they would rather not buy a Japanese product, but since it is such a bargain they can overlook their scruples for just this once."

The shop is still crowded with ancient and modern bowls, scent bottles, images of the Buddha, paintings on silk, ginger jars, and necklaces of semi-precious stones. These used to be arranged with an eye to artistic emphasis, the clerks told us, but today they are just put into the cases any which way, just so as to get them all on display.

In an especially lighted alcove at the rear are the more valuable pieces, including carvings of old ivory, coral, crystal, and jade, always jade. We asked about a set of small after-dinner coffee cups. Without saucers, they were of moss-green jade set into filigree holders of silver.

Pride in Her Art

The little Japanese girl, who showed them to us, was shyly proud of them. She pointed to the shelf above where some carvings of small animals reposed, and said, "That's blue agate."

There is an atmosphere about Yamanaka's that has nothing to do with nationalism. When it goes, Boston will be the loser. The staff at Yamanaka's can hardly bear to think of it, they told us, but they added, "We can say one thing—we've had the nicest jobs in the world."

Yamanaka & Co. has branches in Chicago and New York, as well. When seized by the United States Government, the stocks totaled $1,500,000 of merchandise. Sales in the first 12 months thereafter are said to have reached more than $500,000, which was sufficient to cover rent, taxes, and running expenses, and return a profit to the Treasury Department.

Unsold merchandise remaining at the Boston shop July 30 will be shipped to the New York branch.

Treatment of Prisoners Held Better Than in the Last War

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prisoners on both sides get better treatment in this war than in the first world war, Dr. D. A. Davis said yesterday in an interview on his arrival in Boston. He is the International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. War Prisoners' Aid and came from New York to speak last night at a meeting sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and the Greater Boston United War Fund, in the Huntington Avenue building of the former.

From information which Dr. Davis receives in his New York office, through Prisoners' Aid agents of neutral countries, Danes, Swedes and Swiss, he feels that Germany, Italy and Japan are in general observing the conditions of the Geneva Convention. Asked to comment on Japan's violation of the Convention in executing the Americans in the Doolittle raid, and Germany's act last autumn in manacling British prisoners, he said such instances were likely to prove the exception rather than the rule. "There is nothing in the treatment given generally," he remarked, "to indicate that such treatment is typical."

He warned against criticism of the home authorities on the grounds of "pampering" prisoners taken by the United States. The better the United Nations treat their prisoners, he added, the better will the enemy treat ours. Though he came back to the United States shortly after its entry into the war, and would not, of course, be permitted, as an alien, to visit personally the German prison camps, he is in constant touch by cablegram and correspondence with the Swiss now in charge of his committee's Geneva office, and with those neutral agents who are permitted to visit the camps.

The work they are doing for the Y. M. C. A. is entirely connected with leisure activities of prisoners, with providing educational, religious and theatrical material for them. The Swedish and Swiss agents in Tokyo have announced the purchase of books, musical instruments, games and athletic equipment for prisoners in seven camps in Japan, Korea and Formosa. C. I. O. members made a contribution for this purpose, to give moral and material support to fellow-workers captured on Guam and Wake Island.

When prisoners in the Far East can use baseball equipment and footballs, he pointed out, they cannot be in a starving condition. In hearing horror stories, he observed, it must be realized that the taking of prisoners usually comes as a surprise operation, and the men who take the prisoners, in the heat of battle, are frequently unaware of the Geneva Convention or its rules. Once the prisoners reach camp, and are under official control, he went on, their relatives can reasonably expect them to survive.

He urged that friends and relatives write to the prisoners regularly, even when not receiving replies. The best kind of letter, he reported, is typewritten and finished on one page. That is the easiest kind for the censors to read and most likely to move along. He has been in the foreign service of the Y. M. C. A. since 1910, serving in many European countries, and has been decorated by the governments of France, Turkey, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Latvia.

Social Lapse Seen Base Of Detroit Riots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass., July 14—Ascribing race riots in Detroit to Axis propaganda is "sheer nonsense" Dr. S. Ralph Harlow declared last night at the New England Institute of International Relations, held at Andover Newton Theological School. The riots, he said, point to "the sin in our own social structure." He is a professor in the Department of Religion and Biblical Literature at Smith College.

"We proclaim belief in democracy, equality and brotherhood," he continued, "yet deny it in practice in every city and village where white men dominate." The Detroit incidents he described as a sample of the danger underlying the veneer of the white man's cultural and social system.

The making of world peace, he said, is hampered by the arrogance of white people toward two thirds of the world's human beings constituting the colored races; the exploitation of them in the economic order, and the possibility of again refusing to co-operate with the nations. "We have yet within us," he added, "those seeds of selfishness and of self-interest that may again involve this nation in a political campaign in which ideals and unselfish aspirations will be forfeited to cries of clan and party."

The Institute sessions ended this morning with speeches by Prof. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, and author of "Patterns of Negro Segregation"; Prof. Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College, and Dr. Philip Jacob, who summarized the Institute course.

OPA Abandons 'Crystal Ball' As Meat-Guessing Contest Ends

Food Problems in New England

Giving up its "crystal gazing," the Regional Office of Price Administration today stated that it had definitely refrained from making further predictions as to whether or not additional civilian meat supplies for New Englanders would be forthcoming.

It saw no reason for encouragement, despite considerably heavier shipments of cattle to the 12 principal markets of the United States during the past two days.

Many factors enter the picture, and many things may happen to that beef before it ever reaches New England consumers, Regional OPA officials pointed out.

A substantial percentage of the increased livestock shipments, it was stated, represents what the trade calls "stockers and feeders"—livestock not slaughtered, but resold immediately to other farmers and cattle dealers for fattening.

Pitching Peas

Thirty-four soldiers from the Bangor (Maine) Air Base met a farm labor shortage in near-by Exeter yesterday, and pitched pea vines onto conveyors as they helped packers get in the pea crop. After being shelled, the peas were rushed to the freezing plant.

The soldiers were paid 60 cents an hour, the prevailing wage.

June Milk Volume Up

The volume of milk production for the Boston market in June exceeded by 6 per cent the all-time record level reached in June of last year. The blended price to producers in the 200-mile zone is the highest price ever paid for June milk in the Boston milkshed, according to the announcement by Samuel W. Tator, Market Administrator.

The record-breaking production in June is due in part to the lateness of the season which delayed the peak of production until June 11. During the winter and spring, production for the Boston market was running slightly below the previous year.

The sales of fluid milk were 12 per cent greater in June than in the same month last year. The volume of sales was about 6 per cent above May and may have equaled the record level established in March of this year.

Vacation Gas Eases

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Chester Bowles, Connecticut OPA Director, said today that rationing boards considering applications for permits to drive to a vacation spot undoubtedly would act favorably in all cases of applicants with children.

"Families going away with children and all the necessary vacation paraphernalia are certainly not going to be expected to use busses or trains even if they are convenient," he said.

Boston Longshoremen Strike Against Wage Payment on a Weekly Basis

Wartime shortage of help, the new withholding tax, and the heat apparently combined today to cause a sit-down strike by Boston longshoremen.

The longshoremen refused to go to work this morning on account of dissatisfaction with a new method of payment. In Boston, it is the custom to pay longshoremen daily, or by the job, though in other ports wage payments are made weekly.

Owing to the shortage of help, however, stevedoring firms in Boston recently inaugurated weekly payments to longshoremen in order to avoid daily figuring of the withholding tax. The longshoremen objected to weekly payments, though it was indicated that when they had time to think it over they might resume work soon.

Union delegates of the International Longshoremen's Union, to which the workers belong, are now in New York at a Labor convention, it was disclosed. They have been requested by Port officials to return to Boston immediately to settle the differences. Port officials, meanwhile, have appealed to the men to return to work.

Offer to Sell Gas Coupons Charged

Lycurus A. Booras, a cafe owner of Boston, today was arraigned in U. S. District Court before Commissioner William C. Rogers on a charge of offering for sale to another man 40 sheets of "C" gasoline coupons, each containing eight coupons, the whole bearing a total of 600 or more gallons of fuel.

Commissioner Rogers set bail of $5,000 with surety and the case was set for trial on July 26.

In his recommendations to Commissioner Rogers, Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb stated that the Government had reason to believe that the defendant's cafe is "a hub of illicit traffic in gasoline rationing coupons."

Attorney Gottlieb also stated that this new traffic in coupons bears a resemblance to the illegal liquor traffic of World War I. The defendant, he stated, is a large commercial peddler in gasoline coupons. He recommended vigorous prosecution by the Government of this illicit traffic.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Enjoyment of Design" by Mrs. Sayward will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," and "R" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

New York-Area Milk Brings About Third More Than '42

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Dr. C. J. Blanford, Administrator of the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, announced today that the uniform price of New York-area approved milk delivered last month in the six states of the metropolitan milkshed was $3.03 a hundredweight and was better than the rate paid for June, 1942, by 30.6 per cent.

The milkshed states are New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm and humid tonight and Thursday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and All Other New England States: Scattered thunder showers early this evening; continued warm and humid today and Thursday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:20 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Thursday, 9:50 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Three Men Charged With Buying And Selling Gas Stamps

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14 (AP)—Three employees of the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard were arraigned in Federal Court here today on warrants charging violation of the second war powers act, specifically with buying and selling gasoline ration stamps.

The men, who pleaded not guilty before Commissioner James J. McCabe and were held in bail of $4,000 each, were Michael Abruzese, Leo Lahaie, of Fall River, Mass., and Manuel Phillips, of East Providence, R. I.

Chief Attorney Jacob S. Temkin of the OPA State office said Mr. Abruzese bought seven full "C" books for $12 a book and sold sheets and full books to the other defendants, who in turn sold them to other workers at the shipyard.

Willkie's Book Topic of Forum

A series of five weekly discussion meetings on Wendell Willkie's book "One World" will be held by the Free Market Forum Association, 90 Beacon Street, Boston, beginning Thursday at 8 p. m., it was announced recently by the Free Market Institute.

Discussion leader for the series, which is open to the public without charge, will be Aram Bashian, Chairman of the Speakers Bureau of the Community Church.

Conversion Halted

Immediately after the Executive Council had approved expenditure of $2,900 for conversion of the heating plant at Taunton State Hospital from oil to coal, Governor Saltonstall today announced that no further oil-to-coal conversions would be undertaken until definite assurances are obtained that adequate coal will be available. The Taunton project will be completed, however.

End to Army Pacts For Firm Is Urged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14 (AP)—A request that a manufacturer of army caps be barred from receiving any government contracts for a period of three years was presented today by a Department of Labor attorney at a U. S. District Court hearing, first of its kind in New England.

Regional Attorney George H. Foley contended that the Bay State Cap Co., Inc., violated the Walsh-Healey public contracts act by its alleged failure to pay overtime compensation and correct minimum wages, and by allegedly falsifying its records.

Defense counsel, the government announced, admitted all allegations but pleaded extenuating circumstances.

Examiner E. West Parkinson will present his recommendations, after reviewing evidence submitted, to the wage and hour public contracts division.

During proceedings the company agreed to a stipulation to restore underpayments to certain employees which would approximate $4,300, Attorney Foley stated.

Parachute Jumper Signs Up in Wacs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14 (AP)—The "display of pride and patriotism" she saw when she attended exercises at which her son, Lieut. Herbert McMillin, graduated from the Army Air Forces' training school at Yale has led Mrs. Marie McMillin, Cleveland, Ohio, parachute jumper, to join the Women's Army Corps, she announced today.

The New Haven Register received this telegram from Mrs. McMillin in Jackson Heights, N. Y.:

"After witnessing such a thorough display of pride and patriotism at Yale graduation of my son I couldn't help but feel that I should be in the fight. I wanted your nawspaper to be the first to know that I am enlisting today in the WACS."

Mrs. McMillin, holder of a private pilot's license, has made 398 parachute jumps and is a member of the National Parachute Jumpers Association.

Off to Do Their Part

By a Staff Photographer

Marine Recruits Leave

First Lieut. Pauline E. Madden of the Marines Women's Reserves sees a group of recruits off as they leave for New River, N. C. These girls are a few of the 64 New England young women who left South Station this morning for Marine training. Left to right (back row): Lieutenant Madden; Mildred Ghirardini, Belmont; Phyllis Borden, Hopkinton, N. H. Left to right (front row): Frances Rives, West Roxbury; Jessie Clark, Arlington.

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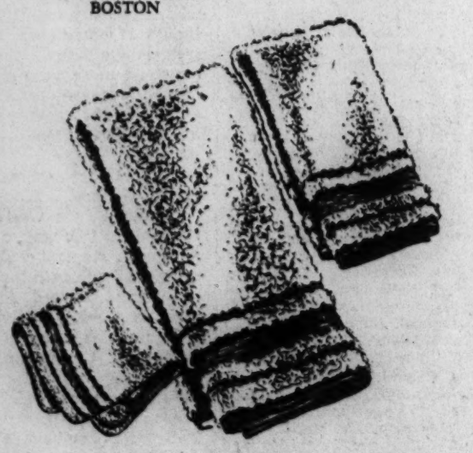

NEW "SECURITY" TOWELS BY MARTEX
EXCLUSIVE WITH US IN BOSTON

Specially absorbent and long lived to take the hard wear of these hot summer months. White with striped borders in coral, red, green, gold, or blue. Third floor.

Guest towels, 16x28	dozen	4.20
Bath towels, 22x44	dozen	7.80
Bath towels, 25x48	dozen	10.50
Bath towels, 29x58	dozen	13.50
Face cloths, 13x13	dozen	1.80

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Coal Showdown Looms If U. S. Returns Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Washington considered today the possibility of a showdown between the Government and John L. Lewis.

President Roosevelt volunteered the unsolicited information yesterday that the nation's coal mines soon may be returned to private operation.

Mr. Lewis has made Government operation of the mines his stipulation for continuation of the back-to-work arrangement under which the thrice-repeated coal strike was called off. Government return of the mines, according to his declaration and that of the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee, would "automatically terminate" the agreement.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the Smith-Connally antistrike bill provides for return of Government-seized plants "as soon as practicable" and in no event more than 60 days after "normal operations" are resumed.

Reply to Criticism

Mr. Roosevelt's statement followed editorial charges that he had yielded to the miners, following a recent comment at a press conference. At that time Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the Government was powerless to do anything about Mr. Lewis; or at least that it could not force him to sign his name 'to an agreement.

Members of the National War Labor Board are understood to have argued that this was a further invitation to Mr. Lewis to defy the Board.

For the most part full production has been restored to the soft coal mines following the three strikes. Production is still interrupted in the captive-mine areas where strikers still protest against going back to work without a contract with employers.

Under Mr. Roosevelt's comment, it might be possible to turn back the mines in the areas where work has been resumed at any time to the operators.

Another Strike Possible

Just what would happen when and if such a transfer occurs is anybody's guess.

One possibility is that the miners will march out all over again.

But here, as Mr. Roosevelt hinted at his press conference, a new legislative situation is involved. The same antistrike bill says that a 30-day cooling-off period shall occur before a strike can be called. The provision requires that when disputes arise in war-production plants representatives of the employees shall give notice to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board, and the National Labor Relations Board of the differences and issues.

Thirty days after notice is given the NLRB, if the dispute is not settled, will take a secret ballot of the workers on the question of a strike.

Just what would happen to these formal rules of procedure if the burly miners decided to walk out spontaneously when and if the mines go back to the operators, is hard to say, and there are few forecasts here.

Most interest is centered on Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that such return to the owners is contemplated anyway.

Ickes Recognized

Mr. Lewis and the U. M. W. have recognized Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, custodian of the mines and have ignored the NWLB and its directive, denying a portal-to-portal wage adjustment and ordering the operators and miners to write a

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

new contract for a two-year period ending April 1, 1945, containing a no-strike agreement.

At last week's press conference, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out the difficulty of forcing somebody to sign a contract which he did not want to sign. This referred to Mr. Lewis.

Now Mr. Roosevelt is pointing out the added authority given to the NWLB, over his veto, in the Connally-Smith antistrike bill, in relation to the coal mines.

As has so many times happened in the past months, if the Government turned the mines back to the operators the next step will be up to Mr. Lewis.

But even more than Mr. Lewis, the step will be up to the miners themselves. Developments have shown that in calling the strike Mr. Lewis was not merely acting for himself, but expressing the will of the miners. With the most grudging acceptance, miners have gone back to work under Mr. Lewis' urging. Thus, another possibility of the situation is that the miners, whatever Mr. Lewis says or does, will take matters into their own hands.

New Act Invoked

PITTSBURGH, July 14 (AP) — The Government made its first move under the Connally-Smith Antistrike Act today by convening a special session of the Federal Grand Jury here to inquire into the lingering coal strike that began June 20.

Coincidentally, the number of idle miners in the rich southwestern Pennsylvania coal field, most of whose output goes directly to war-busy steel mills, dwindled from 10,000 to an estimated 3,000. Only three captive or company-owned pits remained down.

United States Steel Corporation reported "a definite improvement" in the Fayette County fields where the strike has centered, and announced it would get 24,000 tons of coal from that sector today, compared with 16,000 yesterday.

Confidence in Public

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Editors and publishers called in by the Office of War Information for advice on its program expressed confidence today in the American public's ability to take good news with the bad, and suggested that the Government keep the people apprised "of what is going on" as a "certain guarantee" of high morale.

OWI can perform a useful function gathering and disseminating news, but it should be only an auxiliary of the press—not a substitute—nor should it interfere with "the right of inquiry which is the very essence of free reporting."

Washington press and radio reporters should be consulted in an effort to further co-operation.

Newspapers and radio stations should be polled to determine the need for a field service, which was abolished after Congress cut the OWI domestic branch down from its $8,800,000 budget request to less than $3,000,000.

Take Time Out of Space

Wide World

Swift Cogs in War Output Mechanism

With men at war and the need for fast messenger service in arms production, these cyclers are filling the bill at the Timm aircraft plant at Los Angeles. Setting a high speed through the City's streets, they "jockey" these "iron horses" in and out of downtown traffic and get "under the wire" with important plant communications.

13 Face Trial In Shooting Of Illinois Negro

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 14 (AP)—A federal grand jury has indicted 13 persons on charges of conspiracy to violate the civil rights statutes in the fatal shooting of James E. Person, Negro, last Oct. 12, 1942, near Paris, Ill.

The indictments were announced by Ray Foreman, District Attorney and Frank Coleman, special assistant to Attorney-General Francis Biddle.

Those indicted were:

John Trierweiler, former Sheriff of Vigo County (Indiana) and three of his deputies—James Elliott, Herbert Beasley and Pearl Miller; Ernest Poynter, James Houston, Edward Garwood, Kenneth Bozarth, Erret Bozarth, Herbert Tweedy, Charles Price, all farmers of Edgar County (Illinois); Guy Morris and Martin Kiado, both of Vigo County.

As announced by Messrs. Foreman and Coleman, the indictments alleged these 13 defendants circulated false suspicion and rumor concerning the alleged actions of Mr. Person and incited others against the Negro, who had received an honorable discharge from the United States Army.

The indictments also alleged these acts were in disregard "of his (Person's) right as a human being to be free of fear and bodily harm." All these activities, the indictments said, started in Indiana and ended across the Illinois border in Edgar County where he was fired upon and fatally wounded. The body was found Nov. 26.

Mr. Person had been accused of appearing at the doors of farm houses in the two counties frightening women.

The grand jury—composed of 10 men and 10 women and including a Negro man and a Negro woman—said it could not determine who fired the fatal shots but that Kiado and Morris fired on Person near Libertyville, Ind., during a day long chase and then pursued him into Illinois.

Kansas City Star Editor Heads OWI's New Advisory Group

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Roy Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, was elected chairman July 13 of the new Advisory Committee set up by the domestic branch of the Office of War Information.

The group, appointed immediately after Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, took over as domestic director of the war information agency, stated its conviction that "OWI does have a real function in the prosecution of the war."

The advisory group, holding its first meeting here July 13, issued the following statement of preliminary findings:

"OWI was called into existence largely as a result of the insistence of newspapers and other media of information that the American people should be assured in war, as never before, of a full and untrammeled flow of news as to the civil and military activity of the United States.

"The committee is convinced that OWI does have a real function in the prosecution of the war and that it has eliminated a great deal over the overlapping in the old setup.

"Obviously in one day the committee could reach no definitive conclusions concerning many of the problems presented to it. It does feel, however, that there are certain definite principles which should govern the domestic branch of OWI and it is for the advance of those principles that the committee has accepted its assignment.

"These principles are:

"1. The American people are entitled as a right—and as a necessary condition of the maintenance of free government and winning the war—to full and purely factual information concerning public events and the acts of public officials, entirely free of propaganda.

"2. It is vital that such information be disseminated only through the existing media of public information such as newspapers, trade journals, magazines, radio, and the motion pictures.

"3. OWI can perform a highly useful and necessary function in gathering and co-ordinating the news of the vastly complicated and far flung activities of the government, but in this process it should not in any wise shut off the press and other media of information from direct access to the sources of news or in any way circumscribe the right of inquiry which is the very essence of free reporting.

"4. The committee suggested that the OWI call into conference representatives of the corps of Washington correspondents, both press and radio, in order to further co-operate in the collection of news and to keep open the primary channels of information as far as is consistent with national security.

"5. The committee believes that the American public is entitled to all military and naval information which will not aid the enemy.

"6. The committee received conflicting reports as to the effect of the abolition of the field service. The committee will request OWI to poll newspapers and radio stations as to their desire for the recreation of a field service operating under the same principles that govern OWI's Washington activity. The Committee feels that a streamlined, effectively conducted field service might be more economical to the government in both money and manpower, than for the separate agencies to employ information men of their own.

"7. In conclusion the Committee feels that the maintenance of civilian morale is fundamental to the winning of the war and that a full sharing with the people by government of what is going on is the only certain guarantee of this morale."

The advisory committee's membership: Mr. Roberts; L. L. Winship, Managing Editor, Boston Globe; George W. Healy, Jr., Managing Editor, New Orleans Times Picayune; Paul Bellamy, Editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mark Ethridge, Publisher, Louisville Courier Journal; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Editor and Publisher, Des Moines Register and Tribune, whom Mr. Hoyt succeeded as domestic director; Fred Gaertner, Jr., Managing Editor, Detroit News; Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor, New York Herald Tribune; H. D. Paulson, Editor, Fargo Forum.

Mr. Cowles was unable to attend and he was represented by Basil L. Walters, Executive Editor of the Minneapolis Star Journal.

Vegetable Production Jumps in Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Vegetable production and consumption have increased in Switzerland by 22,250 acres since the beginning of the war, Axis reports informed the United States Department of Commerce recently.

No Rationing Of Clothing Under Plan

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Mass production of low-priced clothing is the War Production Board's formula for averting the threat of textile rationing.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson declared today that WPB proposes to reverse what he called a growing wartime tendency toward concentrating on the manufacture of expensive fabrics and to give the priorities "right of way" to garments and dry goods of the most-needed kind.

"We need not have clothes rationing in the United States," Mr. Nelson said. "There is an adequate supply of textiles and textile products to meet all military and essential civilian needs. The major problem is to see that the proper distribution and use is made."

Shortages in some clothing and dry goods lines—particularly cotton sheets, pillow cases and men's shirts and shorts—can be overcome, Mr. Nelson said, by focusing industry's effort on essential consumer needs and by directing production into "volume" lines instead of fancy goods.

Co-operation of the manufacturing industries and the wholesale and retail trade has been pledged, Mr. Nelson said, but the consuming public must also make up its mind to follow three rules:

"Don't buy more than you need, don't buy it before you need it, and make it last as long as you can."

Retailers have agreed voluntarily to abandon "scarcity scarce" sales talks and advertising, Mr. Nelson announced, and shortly an entire code of wartime merchandising procedures will be announced.

Advertising will be increasingly of an "institutional" nature, rather than of a sales promotional type designed to whet consumer desire for new goods, Mr. Nelson said. He stressed, however, that the policy does not call for any cut in retail advertising volume, but merely "the elimination of certain types of appeals."

Argentina Closes Subversive 'Spots'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 14 (AP)—The Government announced last night that police had closed the meeting places of five organizations accused of Communistic leanings and had handed an ultimatum to the already outlayed pro-Nazi German Cultural Welfare Circle to terminate its activities within 48 hours.

A communiqué said four of the organizations permitted altruistic aims to be destroyed by the infiltration of Communist elements. They were named as the Junta de la Victoria, [women's relief group], Argentine Democratic Federation for the Aid of Free Peoples, the Argentine Medical Commission for the Aid of Democracies, and the Youths' Association for Liberty.

The Fifth organization, the left wing of the General Labor Federation, was called definitely Communist.

The German Cultural Welfare Circle, which was dissolved by the Government in September, 1942, has been operating under permission to liquidate its assets.

'War Message in Every Ad' Urged by Nelson and Davis

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson urged American business today to throw its weight—through war message advertising—into the effort to shake off a production slump, caused in part, he said, by "a false and dangerously premature feeling that the war is in the bag."

The War Production Board Chairman, participating with other high officials in a broadcast launching the War Advertising Council's drive for "a war message in every ad," disclosed that June war production missed its $6,500,000,000 goal by half a billion dollars.

"In order to meet the urgent demands of the armed services, huge production goals were set for 1943," Mr. Nelson said. "We are not currently meeting those goals from month to month. We are gaining in total output, but that output is not rising fast enough to meet the steady rise in our production goals."

Joining in the symposium, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, declared the task of mobilizing the home front to hasten victory "needs the technique that is the voice of American business—advertising."

Good, But Not Enough

Mr. Nelson, pointing to a 40 per cent increase in aircraft production in the first half of the year and a 25 per cent increase in munitions output, said the nation is doing a good job, but "not good enough" to meet the military needs of the United Nations.

Several factors are responsible, he said. "One of the factors is a shortage of industrial manpower. Another is absenteeism. Another is strikes. Another is a false and dangerously premature feeling that the war is in the bag."

The Government is dealing with these problems, Mr. Nelson said, but needs help in making the civilian population understand the need of intensifying the war effort. Advertising has helped generate enthusiasm for special phases of war activity, Mr. Nelson observed, "but that is not enough."

Action on Home Front

Mr. Davis declared the military offensive can be expected to "grow swifter and heavier, which means that we shall have to expend larger and larger amounts of materials and suffer heavier casualties.

"That means we need a better organized, more efficient home front," the OWI chief said. "Our Army and Navy have the tough part of the job, and they are doing all right. But it is up to the rest of us to help them just as much as we can. . . .

"Shorten the war by one day and you can save $300,000,000; also, almost certainly, you will save hundreds of thousands of American lives."

Observance of Terms Enough

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The National War Labor Board is preparing to enunciate a new policy under which John L. Lewis and other labor disputants will not have to sign a contract as evidence that they intend to comply with Board orders.

The test of compliance will be in the observance of the terms and conditions laid down by the Board whether the parties put their names on a paper or not. This, said Board members, is consonant with the recently-enacted War Labor Disputes Act, which says nothing about signing a contract.

Several members disclosed their conclusions on this point as President Roosevelt gave notice at his press-radio conference that the Government intends to return the coal mines to their owners, in line with the Act, regardless of Mr. Lewis' condition that the miners will work until Oct. 31 only if Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes keeps custody of the mines.

Miners presently employed are working under the terms and conditions of a NWLB decision, except that Government custody has been substituted for private control. If private ownership is restored and the miners continue at work, the Board will recognize this as full compliance.

Pay-Roll Purchases Of War Bonds Rise

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Treasury said today preliminary reports indicate marked success in its drive to increase War Bond purchases through pay roll deductions.

The campaign, which opened June 15, aims at a 50 per cent increase, and the Treasury said scattered returns show that goal is being exceeded in every reporting plant.

It mentioned two examples: one, a Portland, Maine, shipbuilding company where the number of employees buying bonds through pay roll savings increased from 3,900 to 27,235 and the average monthly purchase rose from $5.20 a worker to $43. The other, an Oklahoma City war plant, reported that the 60 per cent of its 17,000 workers buying bonds jumped to 95 per cent.

Goal of the drive is to raise bond buying through pay roll deductions to a level of $600,000,000 a month.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington Street, Boston
Ask us about Low Cost Savings Bank Life Insurance
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 21

There's so much to see on a Guided Tour of
ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK
• It would take you days to know your way around this city within a city, but on a one hour Guided Tour you will see everything, including the 70-story RCA Observation Roof with its inspiring 50-mile view of New York and New Jersey.
Complete Guided Tour, $1.10
Includes Observation Roof
Observation Roof, 50¢
Children, half price
Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.

FLOWERS FOR Weddings Birthdays AND Anniversaries
Telegraphed Anywhere
LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
174 Tremont Street, Boston

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

SWISS MUSIC BOX
Plays 3 of Mrs. Eddy's Hymns:
"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go"
"O Gentle Presence"
$7.95 plus postage
CATHERINE M. HAY
302 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARKILO MARKERS
Five styles: TH (holes), TN (notched), Flex. Limp, Klip (clip-on). Samples and circulars on request.
MARKILO
3031 E. So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

FOUNDED 1792
PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE
CONFIDENCE
Since Washington was President, the name "North America" on a policy has been a symbol of financial strength and dependability. Today, with assets of more than $124,000,000 this oldest American fire and marine insurance company is well fitted by time-tested experience to advise you on all insurance problems, except life.
Consult any Agent or Broker
Insurance Company of NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK'S GRAND, CENTRAL HOTEL
A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.
Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.
Rooms with private bath SINGLE from $3.50 DOUBLE from $5.00
SHELTON HOTEL LEXINGTON AVE AT 49TH ST. NEW YORK
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
R. A. Whalen, Mgr.

Costs less to Own the best!
Quiet gas OIL HEATING
See phone book for dealer's name

JOE NOVAK got drafted

No, he didn't enlist.

His father needed him too badly in the bakery. Said he'd have to give up half the route if Joe went.

But one night there was an official-looking letter waiting for him. Mrs. Novak couldn't eat all that day. Yes, her Joe was drafted.

He passed his physical 100%. Inside he was glad . . . and relieved.

* * * *

Yesterday we took Joe and 49 other kids from his town on a special bus down to the induction center. In a few days we'll take him to a railroad station, or a nearby training camp.

This goes on all the time . . . 24 hours a day . . . seven days a week. It takes lots of equipment away from civilian routes.

So, if the bus you've been catching for years is taken off, or trips doubled up . . . if there has been some inconvenience or delay . . . we are truly sorry.

But all of us have a job to do . . . to win this war. And if it means getting up a little earlier, or changing some travel habits . . . we're sure you'll do it gladly for Joe and thousands of other boys who are in there fighting . . . for us.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.
SERVING 193 COMMUNITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS • RHODE ISLAND • CONNECTICUT

Two New War Pictures Coming to Boston—Music News—Radio Prospects

Donlevy and Sanders Head Casts of Incoming Films

Two new war films, one of them set in Czechoslovakia and the other in the United States, will arrive in town Thursday. One of them is coming to the State, which parts company temporarily with the Orpheum; and the other is booked for the Paramount and Fenway. Continuing programs are announced at the Metropolitan, the Orpheum and the Keith Memorial.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Hangmen Also Die'

"Hangmen Also Die," the principal feature impending at the State, stars Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, and Anna Lee. The story is concerned with the rule of terror instituted in Czechoslovakia by Heydrich, so-called Nazi protector of that region, his assassination, and the manner of escape from the Gestapo of his assassin. Mr. Donlevy plays the role of the assassin, a surgeon active in the Czech underground movement, and Miss Lee has the part of the woman in whose house he hides.

The companion feature will be "Air Raid Wardens," a Laurel and Hardy comedy in which the two funny men set fire to a bank but wind up as heroes by capturing a gang of saboteurs.

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Paramount and Fenway

"They Came to Blow Up America," a 20th Century-Fox melodrama, will head the program at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. George Sanders, Anna Sten, and Ward Bond are the principal players. The story is based on the capture of the Nazi saboteurs who were landed in the United States by a German submarine, and six of whom were executed. Sig Ruman and Dennis Hoey are among those in the cast. Edward Ludwig directed.

The companion feature will be "Follies Girl," a light type of entertainment with a musical comedy background. Wendy Barrie and Gordon Oliver head the cast.

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'Stage Door Canteen'

A third week is scheduled at the Orpheum for "Stage Door Canteen," Sol Lesser's entertaining combination of half a hundred stars with a simple little story about three soldiers on leave in New York on the eve of departure for service abroad. The newcomers who play the roles of the soldiers and of the girls they meet in the canteen act simply but effectively; the stars are informal and their contributions are varied. The film is so long that no other feature is included in the program.

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'Bombardier'

At the Keith Memorial, "Bombardier," an air force melodrama, with the bombing of Tokyo to provide a climax, is now in its second week. Pat O'Brien and Randolph Scott play the principal parts of friendly rivals in the service. Anne Shirley, Eddie Albert, Walter Reed, Robert Ryan, and Barton MacLane are among those in the cast. Much of the film was photographed at Kirtland Field near Albuquerque.

The second feature here continues to be "All by Myself," a musical.

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'Dixie' Continues

A second week for "Dixie" will start Thursday at the Metropolitan. This is a yarn about the origins of the minstrel show, with Bing Crosby to play the part of Dan Emmett, composer of the tune from which the film takes its name. Dorothy Lamour, Billy de Wolfe, Raymond Walburn, and Eddie Foy, Jr., are in the cast.

The other feature on the program is "Aerial Gunner," a melodrama about two enemies in civilian life who find themselves in conflict again in the army. Chester Morris, Richard Arlen, Jimmy Lydon, Lita Ward, and Dick Purcell are in the cast.

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At RKO Boston

"Two Tickets to London," starring Michele Morgan in a cast which includes Allen Curtis, C. Aubrey Smith, Barry Fitzgerald, and Dooley Wilson, will be the feature film at the RKO Boston starting Thursday. Carmen Cavallaro and his orchestra and June Preisser of the movies will head the stage show.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Exeter

"Next of Kin" a British film with a story that points out the harm that can be done by telling bits of war information, will be at the Exeter from Thursday through Saturday. The other feature will be "White Savage," a Technicolor melodrama in a South Sea island setting, with Maria Montez, Sabu, and Jon Hall as the principal players.

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At the Telepix

A March of Time review of the factors involved in a full-scale invasion of Europe and a display of the Army Supply Service will be seen in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items in the program will include a color film on fishing at Anticosti Island in the St. Lawrence, a variety musical in which four bands participate, a film on the Air Corps Technical Training Command at Miami Beach, and newsreels.

© United Artists

Ray Bolger

In "Stage Door Canteen," holding over for a third week at the Orpheum but not at the State.

© Paramount

Dorothy Lamour

In "Dixie," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan

At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday, the feature films at the Uptown will be "Forever and a Day," with some 70 stars finding a place in a story about an English house and its successive occupants, and "Something to Shout About," with Don Ameche, Janet Blair, and Jack Oakie among the players.

Thomas Recital Shifted

For the convenience of subscribers John Charles Thomas' concert in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series has been set back from Thanksgiving Night to Tuesday night, Nov. 30.

Ivor Novello's "Fresh Fields" will open the third summer season of the Emerson College playhouse on July 15. Three performances will be given by a cast of apprentices.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "Lorraine" ..... Ganne
"Danse Macabre," ..... Saint-Saëns
"Little" Fugue in G minor ..... Bach-Calliot
Polka and Russian Dance from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovich
Concerto for Pianoforte in E-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Wine, Women and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Dancers Signed

Lubov Roudenko and Milada Mladova, soloists of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, have been engaged as ballerinas for the New Opera Company's forthcoming production of "The Merry Widow," to open at the Majestic Theater, New York, on Aug. 3.

Ethnologic Dance Theater

The new headquarters for La Meri's Ethnologic Dance Center, at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, was opened with a reception on the evening of July 8, and found to be a delightful little theater of the dance.

To make the new Ethnologic Dance Theater, the entire second floor of the building that once housed Isadora Duncan was altered and renovated. A wall knocked down in one of the smaller studios made a place for the stage, and the larger studio adjoining, fitted with 250 seats, the auditorium. In addition there are a reception room, offices, refreshment bar, etc.

"Here not only La Meri and the Natya Dancers will offer performances, but also other outstanding artists of the ethnologic dance and its allied arts will be presented," the announcement reads.

This expectation pertains to next season, no doubt, as the first program in the new theater, scheduled for Tuesday evening, July 13, was by La Meri and the Natya Dancers in the Indic folk tale, "Gauba's Journey to Paradise"; and the last of the present series, scheduled for Tuesday evening, July 27, is to be a concert version of "El Amor Brujo" by the same group.

La Meri is a specialist in the art dances of Spain, India, and other Oriental countries. Her performances are usually preceded by commentaries by herself or by other learned interpreters of the subject.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Massachusetts

Change in Schedule

Springfield—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

Discontinued

New Bedford—Saturdays, 2:00 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Friml Music To Be Sung On the Air

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Rudolph Friml's operettas will be sung on Great Moments in Music by Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, with George Sebastian conducting the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Basil Rathbone appears in a Sherlock Holmes' role, with Ellen Drew as his foil, on Soldiers With Wings, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Another John Freedom dramatization will be heard at 9 p. m., BLUE-WHDH, with John Freedom assisting a Chinese underground fighter in an attempt to recapture a Jap-held Chinese village.

Lucy Monroe, familiar to radio listeners for her singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," will relate her experiences on a coast-to-coast visit to American war plants, on Wally Butterworth's Quiz Show, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Dorothy Maynor, soprano, and the Adrian Rollini Trio are Morton Gould's guests, CBS, 10:30 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 11 p. m.

Thursday

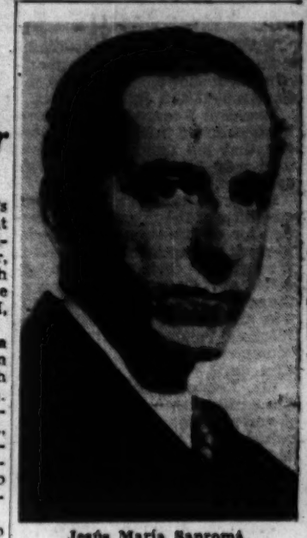
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, will be heard speaking from an English airfield, at a ceremony awarding the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergeant Maynard H. Smith of Caro, Michigan, NBC-WBZ, 8:45 a. m.

Imogene Wolcott will interview Richard H. Roberts, Chief of the Meat War Board, on the future availability of meat to the civilian, MBS-WNAC, 11:50 a. m.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. J. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Scots Guards Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ9, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—George Gershwin: Home and Abroad. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change



Jesús María Sanromá
Soloist tonight at the Pops

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

WEIB, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Variations.
3:15 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
5:45 p. m.—"Novatime."
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—WAVES Variety Program
3:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p.m.—Bruce Holder's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"California Melodies; Orch.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.

"The Two Mrs. Carrolls," starring Elisabeth Bergner, is to be presented in New Haven Thursday. It then will go to Detroit and Philadelphia before opening in New York on Aug. 2.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Barn Playhouse—"The Drunkard," by P. T. Barnum, presented by Russell E. Offhaus. Featuring Burt French. 8:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Front Page," starring William Harrigan. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. 2, 5, 8. "The Moon is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Kenmore—"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Lana Turner, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr. 10:24 a. m., 1:57, 5:30, 9:03. "Jee Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt. 12:42, 4:15, 7:48.

Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 9:30 a. m., 4:30.

RKO-Boston — "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton. Annabella. 10:48 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time." "Prelude to War." "Rovers Rangers." "Home Work," cartoons and latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 11:35 a. m., 2:08, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Telepix—"Frank Capra, Prelude to War." "The Kellogg Pact." "Girls in the Chorus," "Dogs in Training," "Men Working Together," "Drums of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Wings Over the Pacific," Ines Cooper, Edward Norris. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50. "Yanks to Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy, Janet Blair. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 9. Uptown—"Ladies Day," Eddie Albert. 1:38, 4:48, 8:00. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders. 2:40, 6, 9:18.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:35 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.

Regent: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, M. Lindsay. "39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. Coolidge Corner: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "High Explosive," Cheser Morris. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8.

University: "The Informer," Victor McLaglen, Margot Grahame. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas, Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. "Cinderella Swings It," Gloria Warren, Guy Kibbee.

Codman Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Faye Bainter. 3:23, 8:18. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 2:08, 7, 9:48.

Park: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stewart Erwin. 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders, Harriet Hilliard. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 3:22, 6:32, 9:42.

Mystic: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. 3:08, 8:18. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Michael Duane. 2, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Edge of Darkness," Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn. 2:33, 8:33. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix, Grace Bradley. 2:02, 8:02.

Orpheus: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard.

Strand: "The Moon is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 3:15, 8:20. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:55, 8:50; 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 6:15, 11:15.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Ladies Day," Eddie Albert, Lupe Velez.

Pellsway: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean.

NATICK—Colonial: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stuart, Jean Arthur, Edward Arnold. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," R. Carlson. M. O'Driscoll. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

Strand: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "Bor from Stalingrad," B. Beckett, B. Samarsich. 3.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Hitler's Children," T. Holt, Bonita Granville. "You Can't Take It With You," Edward Arnold.

Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers.

Strand: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. Short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin, Ona Munson. 2:09, 7:54. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Monte Woolley. 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "I Married a Witch," Fredrick March, Veronica Lake. "Boston Blackie Goes to Hollywood," Chester Morris.

Coolidge: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard.

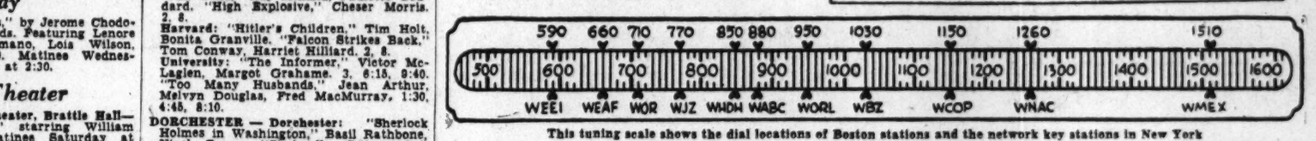
WINTHROP — Winthrop: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 2:30, 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reap the

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News, comment	The Curtain Rises: talk,	"Ma Perkins"; sketch,	"WAVES"; var. program	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Bastille Day Pgm.	Air Express Music.	Pepper Young's Family.	WGR Matinee: variety.	Will Bradley's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	WGR Matinee: variety.	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Across the Footlights.	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music.	Lorenzo Jones, sketch.	Bruce Holder's Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown; sk.	Bruce Holder's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	Musical Poll of Hits.	"Portia Faces Life".	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter, Boy Det.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment: News	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Today at Duncans	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup: Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollywd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns: Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	R. Ballinger: News; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Norman Clotier's Strings	"California Melodies";	The Lyric Theater
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Roy Porter, news.	'Mr & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News".	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	'Mr & Mrs. North'; com.	"Impact"; Leo Cherne.	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-A-Card"; quiz with	Attucks Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt: News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchestra
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Johann
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	Strauss's Waltzes
9:30	Jack Carson Va-	Eddy Howard's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album
9:45	riety Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; Sports	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet Orch.; drama	Waverley Root, news.
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15	Friml's Music	'Lulu and Johnny";	Musical Knowledge	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Voice of the Army
10:30	"Hewell's Weekly"	Music of the Masters.	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	Music; Newscast	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	Dorothy Maynor	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Dance Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News: Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	'George & Dixie'; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Moore: News	Newscast	See, Henry L. Stimson	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Mose	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Spotlight Revue	Waltzing With You
9:45	Landt Trio; Drama	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Waltzing With You
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton, sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	Handy Andy
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Mario
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"; or.	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday; sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful";	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; Ruth
1:45	The Goldbergs	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys'; Music	'The Guiding Light' sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	'Yankee Kitchen'	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Dramatic sketch	Music of the Masters.	"Right of the World"; sk.	Scottie Connors; Talks.	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra; Talks.	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Voice of the Army	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Variety Program	Russ Morgan's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talks	"Right to Happiness"	Variety Program	Harry James' Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bruce Holder's Orch.	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:45	B. Elliot: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	'Young Widder Brown"	Classical Music	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Les Brown's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondents	Newscast	Network Program	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics; music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A Templeton; Music	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 8:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry

Apple Pickers Big Issue In Large Groton Orchard

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture — including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening — has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "Apple Growing in the Bay State" is contributed by the Boston Globe. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Earl Banner

Of The Boston Globe

Last year, Don Priest had to leave more than 500 bushels of Baldwins on the trees of his Groton, Mass., orchards because he couldn't "beg, borrow, or steal" the crates to pack them in.

This year, he thinks he has the crates. Now, he's wondering where he's going to find the hands to harvest the crop.

Last year's crop, more than 25,000 crates of MacIntosh, Baldwin, and Delicious apples, was the best ever produced by the Priest orchards.

This year's won't be as large, "But we'll grow a crop," Mr. Priest says.

Growing conditions are not ideal this year either. The late, wet Spring retarded apple trees along with everything else. The unusual dampness made scab spores more prevalent. Curculia and leaf rollers are only two of the pests getting in their usual licks. Deer, woodchucks, and mice are raising hob with the young trees in the new orchard. But none of that causes Mr. Priest to lose sleep.

"We'll grow a crop. We have to." He's matter of fact when he says it.

Problem of Help

"The only thing that bothers me now is where we're going to find hands to harvest the crop. Even in normal times, it's not a question of having to get so many pickers. The only question is how many can you get? We hired about 45 women and boys last year. This year, I guess we'll have to depend mainly upon women," he said.

"How about using war prisoners?" Mr. Priest was asked.

"Not on these orchards except as a last resort," Mr. Priest seemed to have his mind made up beforehand on that one. "Who's going to be responsible for those guys? An orchard offers too many opportunities for a desperate man to escape. I'm not much of an Indian myself, but give me a minute's start among these trees, and you'd never find me.

"Besides, how are your regular harvest hands going to feel working with the fellows? That has to be considered. There are some good points in that suggestion, but there's more against it than there is for it."

Escape of war prisoners might be forestalled by working crews of them in rotation throughout the apple growing region, Mr. Priest believes. "Keep them moving about in always new country and they might not be successful in getting far. But give them two days in this orchard, or any other orchard, and they're going to try making a break for it on the second day after they get the lay of the land. They're bound to try it, and unless I'm very much mistaken, some of them are bound to get away.

"No sir. I wouldn't want to be responsible for having those birds on my place."

Mr. Priest would be in favor of hiring conscientious objectors. "A lot of them are good Quaker farmers. They'd be a boon at harvest time and although I'm a Legionnaire myself, I can't place myself in agreement with the Legion's expressed opposition to the use of C. O.'s as harvest hands."

Loves His Job

Don Priest is in love with his job and his home. They are one and the same. He comes from a long line of apple growers, independent farmers who are definitely not apple polishers.

After service overseas with the A. E. F. in "the last War," he came home and put well laid plans for a happy future into operation. In 1922, he took his bride to the old Dr. Oliver Prescott homestead set in bucolic surroundings halfway up a high hill overlooking the "old Ayer road." There, they set about building an orchard on the 60 acres they owned. It is at its peak now. Every acre, with the exception of five set out to new trees, is producing. In addition, they lease and operate about 60 additional acres of first class apple orchards in Groton and surrounding towns.

They have one son, Richard, 19. He was a sophomore at Dartmouth when he decided that his place was with the Army Air Corps. He's a cadet at Houghton, Mich., now. He could have secured draft deferment as an essential farm worker, just as his father could have during World War I. Neither felt that he should.

"Our biggest job now is to win the war," Mr. Priest said. "The old farmers in Concord and Lexington were ready to fight as well as farm. I guess we can, too."

Mr. Priest, who is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association and a member of the Groton ration board's gasoline panel, has pretty definite ideas on the prosecution of the war at home.

"Some government officials question our loyalty when we criticize but I reserve the right to say what I think. It's a pity that there aren't more dirt farmers in government now. Take Chester Davis, f'rinstance. He could have a lot of influence with farmers if he had a chance. This price control question now. We have to have price control. I believe in it. But when all the incentive to produce is taken away from the farmer, it is defeating it's own purpose."

Like nearly everyone else, Mr. Priest has very definite views on coal strikes, too.

No Guaranteed Pay

"We farmers don't work any eight hour day and we have no guaranteed earnings either. When the going gets tough, it's from dawn to dusk and then some. My wife gets out and picks apples with the rest of us at harvest time and she's glad to do it, too.

"These miners may win the first round in this battle, but they're going to lose the last one if they continue in the present trend. Our big job now is to win the war and we can't afford to let anything stop us," he said.

Don Priest employs three men 52 weeks of the year. They do the spraying, packing, and other regular chores. He depends upon luck entirely in securing harvest hands. It has always been that way with orchardmen. War simply makes the scratching harder.

He's had this trio working for him for more than six years and hopes they'll stick by him now. To lose them would be disastrous. Their principal occupation today is spraying trees against the ravages of curculio, gypsy moths, leaf curlers, and scab spore. As soon as they complete one spraying, it is time to dust or spray for something else. This continues until late August or early September when the harvest season begins.

They sprayed or dusted 10 times last year, Mr. Priest said. No one can tell how often they'll have to repeat the performance this summer.

The fact that they have stuck by Don Priest in spite of all the temptation to take higher paying war jobs would seem to indicate that Don Priest has a lot on the ball as an employer. Whatever the reason, Mr. Priest appreciates their faithfulness and makes no bones about it.

"They're the best apple crew around here and I know I'm darn lucky to have them. I hope nobody steals them away from me, but someone is apt to try," he admitted. "Now that fathers are to be called in the draft, I've got still more worries. The two younger men are both fathers and currently classed 3A. I know those boys well and I know that they won't seek deferment themselves. But, by golly, I'm going to for them if I have to. They're doing a vital job right here in Groton. They're producing food and food is ammunition no matter how you look at it."

Kiwanis to Hear Head of Gideons

Alfred E. Lewis of Eau Claire, Wis., President of the Gideons International, will be principal speaker at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club tomorrow noon at the Hotel Touraine.

Mr. Lewis will discuss the coming international Victory Conference of the Gideons, to be held in Boston July 22 through July 25. He will also describe the organization's work in distributing 5,000,000 copies of the New Testament free to United States service men and women here and abroad.

Bastille Day Dinner

Waverly L. Root, radio commenator and sometime foreign correspondent, will be the principal speaker at the Bastille Day dinner sponsored by the Free France Forever organization here at 7 p. m. tonight in the Women's Republican Club. Other speakers include Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command, Mayor Tobin, and Paul Weill, Secretary General of France Forever.

Good Apple Crop Expected

Boston Globe Photo

Orchardist Finds Evidence on Branches

Don Priest of Groton, Mass., is shown examining a branch on one of the apple trees in his orchard. He expects a good crop this fall.

No More Gas; No More Fuel Oil; PAW's Eastern Area Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Why can't we get more gasoline for our automobiles? Will we have enough fuel oil for our homes next winter?

Here is the future picture—as of today—presented by a member of the staff of Secretary Harold L. Ickes' Petroleum Administration for War which is responsible for getting America's oil to where it is most needed:

No more than present allowances for eastern "A" card motorists; in due time, less gasoline for all motorists of the "A" type from coast to coast until all of them nationally are allowed an equal amount.

Fuel oil for homes will not be less than last year, will not be more, still will be rationed. Here's the PAW explanation:

Civilian supplies arriving daily on the east coast still are far below the peacetime flow when almost every drop of the oil went to civilian use; are not expected to improve enough to close the gap.

Facilities for getting supplies to the East Coast will improve in the months ahead when completion of pipe lines frees more tank cars for long hauls.

From Other Areas

Then more supplies will be moved out of other areas which now proportionately have more than the East since facilities to move them have been lacking.

As those supplies move eastward —although never in sufficient amounts to meet the level of peacetime civilian needs—the nation will be tapped from coast to coast to equalize distribution according to needs.

As that happens, non-essential driving everywhere must yield to more essential demands.

PAW tells the Office of Price Administration what allotments for civilian use on the East Coast will be. From those allotments OPA decides what the rationing shall be. Normal peacetime oil supplies to the East Coast were about 1,500,000 barrels daily—1,450,000 arriving by tanker and 50,000 by oil line, barge and tank car.

U-boat sinkings of tankers and military overseas demands for them have blown tankers almost completely out of the East Coast supply picture, so that now pipe lines, barges and tank cars do almost all the hauling.

Daily supplies reaching the eastern area now are about 1,400,000 barrels, or about 100,000 less than in peacetime. The 1,400,000 figure is exclusive of tanker shipments, which for military reasons cannot be given.

But only approximately 900,000 of those 1,400,000 reaching the East Coast are for civilian use, or 500,000 less than daily arrivals and a drop of 600,000 from peacetime supplies.

Out of the 500,000 difference now go supplies for the military and stocks being built up by PAW. Since to tell the amount of those stocks would be to disclose the military s share, PAW tells neither.

Here is a comparison between civilian demands in the third quarter of 1941 and PAW's allotment for civilians in the third quarter of 1943 in two items close to the civilian heart:

1941—Gasoline: 696,000 barrels daily; 1943—344,000 barrels, a drop of more than one half. 1941—Home and industrial fuel oil: 142,500 barrels daily; 1943—129,000, a drop, but not startling

Two Great Pipe Lines

By mid-winter two great pipe lines will be pouring about 560,000 barrels daily into the East but this will not be a net gain added to the present daily supplies of 1,400,000, and for this reason:

The lines—a 24-incher carrying 325,000 barrels daily, and a 20-incher carrying 235,000—are being laid from the Southwest to the East by way of Norris City, Ill.

"Big Inch" reached Norris City in February and will be completed to the East by mid-August; "Little Inch" will reach Norris City about October, be completed to the East by December.

Since February, tank cars have been carrying part of the "Big Inch" load from Norris City to the East and will do the same when "Little Inch" reaches there.

These were short, shuttle runs for the cars which will not be needed for that job when the lines reach the East. Then the tank cars will go on the longer trips into the Mid-West and Southwest depots to get oil for the East.

Meanwhile, the oil they carried from Norris City was figured in the total of 1,400,000 barrels arriving daily in the East. Since PAW doesn't expect daily oil supplies to the area to exceed 1,700,000, then the pipe lines actually will be adding less than 300,000 in new oil supplies above the present 1,400,000 figure.

Remember, PAW says, that those tank cars freed from the Norris City run will be bringing in oil, too. That would have to be counted in the 1,700,000 total.

But PAW notes that the 1,700,000 figure—200,000 barrels above the daily supply in pre-war 1941—will still fall short of meeting both civilian and military needs in the East.

The Army has estimated daily military needs of oil—exclusive of aviation gasoline—at 1,000,000 barrels. But the total production of oil in this country daily is only about 4,000,000 barrels.

Deduct the military's 1,000,000 from that and only 3,000,000 are left for civilian use. From the 3,000,000 deduct at least 1,000,000 for civilian use in the East. That leaves 2,000,000 barrels daily to be divided among the rest of the nation which ordinarily used 4,000,000.

Elks Grand Lodge to Honor McCormack At Dinner Winding Up Diamond Jubilee

John W. McCormack, House majority leader, will be presented an honorary life membership in the local lodge of Elks at a gala All-Elks Dinner tonight which officially winds up Elkdom's Grand Lodge war conference and diamond jubilee. The dinner will be held at the Boston Lodge headquarters.

During today's session the Elks awarded 10 prize scholarships to boys and an equal number to girls for outstanding intellectual achievements, the awards ranging from $100 to $600.

Raymond Benjamin of Westport, Conn., Past Grand Exalted Ruler, announced the awards as follows:

Don V. Harris, Jr., of Bluffton, Ind., first prize of $600; John H. Muhelstein of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., second, $500; Charles Edwin Horning of Wallace, Idaho, third, $400; Stanley Morgan of Salt Lake City, fourth, $300; David Malcolm Logan of White River Junction, Vt., fifth, $200.

Dorothy Nanas Perkins of Boston, first, $600; Babette De Bary of Leonia, N. J., second, $500; Mary Catherine McMillion of Gettysburg, Penn., third, $400; Verla Pownell of Rivesville, West Virginia, fourth, $300; Florence Marie Ubertini of Cortland, N. Y., fifth, $200.

Prizes of $100 each were awarded to Joseph Warren Fockler of Sistersville, West Virginia; Joseph Smith of Salt Lake City; Keith Grim of Clarkston, Washington; Dwight Schroeder of Santa Ana, Calif.; Paul Stillwell of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Louis Benson of Omaha, Nebraska; Margaret Hill of Greeley, Colorado; Mary Louise Price of Tunkhannock, Penn.; Marie E. Elberson of Mount Holly, N. J.; and Dorothy E. Caldwell of New Castle, Indiana.

Major General James A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the Army, sent a message to the Elks last night praising their order for service members have given the United States since the war started.

His message, read by Major George Foster, declared that while "the tides of war are now running in our favor, we must not forget that bitter, heavy fighting lies ahead in Europe and in Asia."

Major General Ulio decried those who believe the war would be soon over.

Spanish War 'Vets' To Meet in Boston

The forty-fifth Annual National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans will be held in Boston Aug. 14 to 19, it was announced, following a conference of the Convention Corporation at the State House yesterday. This will be the first encampment held in Boston since 1908.

Meetings will be held in Mechanics Hall; the Auxiliary will meet at the Copley-Plaza.

Adjutant Gen. William J. Keville is President of the Convention Corporation. Other officers are Frederick W. Stopford, Beverly, Vice-President; William Desmond, Stoneham, Vice-President, and Warren E. Sweetser, Boston, Treasurer.

Repayment Ordered In Pay Roll Frauds

Recovery of $4,210 by the Works Progress Administration from 23 former employees was ordered today in U. S. District Court in a case involving pay roll frauds at the Boston Navy Yard dock project in 1941. The defendants pleaded guilty and were given suspended sentences ranging from three to six months, with probation from one to two years; payments between $3.50 and $15.00 a month for as long as two years were ordered.

The defendants "had been tools of foremen and time-keepers who forced them to apply for pay envelopes for work not done," declared Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States District Attorney.

"Ringleaders" have already been prosecuted, he told Judge Arthur D. Healey, saying he regarded these men as "lesser defendants." With the defendants now employed in war industries, most of the money will be returned, Mr. Cartier estimated, disclosing that a small portion had already been recovered.

New Hampshire G.O.P. Group Seeks an Opponent to Tobey

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 14—A prominent faction within the Republican party in New Hampshire is organizing to support a candidate against Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), who will seek re-election to the United States Senate next year.

It is very similar to the move of a year ago in which Representative Chester Merrow (R) was supported to bring about the defeat of Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R).

Representative Foster Stearns (R) of Hancock is reportedly the selection of the anti-Tobey Republicans. Gov. Robert O. Blood, Representative Merrow, and Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, have also been mentioned.

Senator Tobey has always operated more or less by himself with little fanfare in his campaigns. Yet he has consistently been a heavy vote-getter.

Road Fatalities

With New Hampshire's 1943 highway fatalities toll about a third greater than for the same period of 1942, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Virgil D. White has issued a plea which applies not only to motorists but to pedestrians as well.

Commissioner White says that "all motorists are sometimes pedestrians and most pedestrians are sometimes motorists. For these reasons it behooves all of us to learn how to conduct ourselves as both pedestrians and motorists."

Commissioner White says that more caution from both pedestrians and motorists is needed to reduce the rate of motor vehicle accidents.

Dartmouth Log

The Dartmouth Daily has been suspended for the duration. But a new publication, the Dartmouth Log, has made its appearance on the much changed Dartmouth campus as a weekly. Much of the scholastic activities at Dartmouth are now devoted to the new V-12 Naval training unit, largest of its kind in the country.

The new Dartmouth weekly publication does not devote itself to news of the outside world, as did the Daily, which held Associated Press membership. Instead, the weekly is full of news about enlisted men and civilians, stricter campus rules and the new Navy time schedule.

Bus Schedules

Further curtailment, rather than modification, of bus schedules in New Hampshire may be looked for during the coming months, according to Harold L. Barnard, Director of the ODT for New Hamoshire.

He added that New Hampshire vacationists may find existing bus trips crowded beyond capacity during the summer months, with no hope that busses on regular runs can be transferred to absorb the overhead on "purely luxury" runs.

Mr. Barnard warned that "busses now in service are wearing out tremendously fast." He said that repair facilities as well as mechanics are very scarce and that the Army and Navy are taking new equipment as fast as it can be manufactured.

It now seems plain that luxury bus trips, such as those serving the vacation resorts of New Hampshire, must gradually be reduced simply because the rolling stock is needed on regular runs, Mr. Barnard declared.

Salvage Issue

Emile J. Soucy, New Hampshire Director of Salvage, has called on the War Production Board in Washington to issue an order requiring conscientious objectors camp at Campton, N. H., be denied canned foods if they continue to refuse to turn in used tin cans for the salvage drive.

Officials of the camp of 150 men have informed Mr. Soucy that they will refuse to turn in tin cans on the grounds that to do so would aid the war effort. These same men turn in used tubes when obtaining shaving cream and tooth paste. Director Soucy points out that members of the armed services turn tin cans into the salvage drive, and that men confined to conscientious objectors camps should be required to do likewise or else be denied foods in tin cans.

Age Assistance

The rate of old age assistance in New Hampshire is going to be upped to offset higher living costs. The 7,000 recipients of old age assistance in New Hampshire will receive an additional $200,000 a year. The average old age payment is now $25.06 a month, as compared with $21.37 early in 1941.

By applying the $200,000 a year increase to the present case-load an average payment of $27.50 a month may be expected in the future. War conditions are credited with not only ending the continuous increase in case loads, but actually bringing about a slight reduction.

New Soldier Reports Armed With Alarm Clock

FORT DEVENS, Mass., July 14 (AP)—Thomas E. Mahoney of Worcester came prepared when he reportedfor duty yesterday—according to barracks gossip he brought an alarm clock along.

Already a champion bugler—he won titles in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in 1939, 1940, and 1941—Tom has been waiting until his 18th birthday to toot for the Army.

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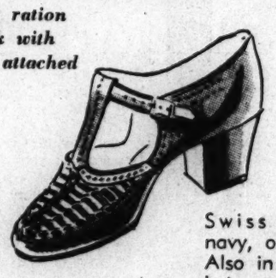

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Rise of French Echoes on Bastille Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—Frenchmen the world over today were officially celebrating the anniversary of Bastille Day—everywhere except in France where the new order means renunciation of the past and ignoring of all that is reminiscent of arbitrary domination.

Here in London the French colony has organized a round of celebrations including parades, with troops marching past the Marshal Foch monument. Within France itself there will be no celebrations by order, although from Algiers and Brazzaville have come radio instructions to the people of Occupied France to march out into the streets individually at 7:45 p. m. "without cries of provocation of any kind," to demonstrate their silent contempt for the Nazis.

Fall of Reich Expected

Speaking from Algiers, Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared that "After three years of trials the French are prepared to rise again." American and British troops joined French soldiers in a parade in Algiers this morning.

Today it is not wishful thinking, but actual fact that the majority of Frenchmen are convinced that Hitler's Reich will ultimately be defeated. No wonder Vichy Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, is becoming increasingly anxious about the general state of public opinion when he finds agreement between Communist and religious leaders, between reactionaries and radical Free Masons, all directed toward the common aim of national freedom.

Forced requisitioning of French workers for the German war machine, according to neutral observers, is leading to bitter conflicts. Forced emigration has produced added difficulties and the Laval regime has been warned that if it continues its ruthless efforts to fulfill Berlin's demands, it will risk disorganizing the whole country's production.

France unfortunately is one of the few occupied countries where there is no solidarity between the Government and the governed. But the Germans deliberately split up France so as to produce this result.

Strands Being Gathered

This disintegration of France's spirit and territory has been responsible for much otherwise impossible to understand in France's development during the past three years. But now there is strong evidence that the pieces are growing together again under the cohesive influence of Allied successes, and everywhere there is new hope of freedom.

Today Frenchmen know that Vichy control has been removed from the whole of the French Empire, that a new well-equipped army is being built up for the invasion of France, they know the strength of organized resistance in the underground movement at home and outside of France in the Committee of National Liberation.

One shadow is across this sunny picture for many friends of France by the attitude of the Allies toward reviving France. Prime Minister Churchill has already stated that the Committee of National Liberation is the "single and sole authority over all Frenchmen seeking to free France from German yoke," and "our dealings, financial and otherwise, would henceforward be with this committee as a whole."

Full Legality Lacking

But full legality has not yet been given this committee as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated in the House of Commons today. "No decision had yet been taken as to precise degree of formal recognition which the Government may accord to the Committee."

In Britain there is a strong body of opinion which felt that despite strong personal differences among members of the French National Committee, the Allies would treat it as the movement representing French interests and managing French affairs, as stated by Prime Minister Churchill. Nowadays, it is felt here, especially in Liberal circles, that recent developments in the United States do not coincide with this view of the situation.

President Roosevelt, in recent remarks, appears to have dismissed recognition of the Committee to the remote future on the ground that 95 per cent of the French people are still under the German heel.

Such argument carries little weight here, since Holland, Belguim, Norway, and other occupied lands are in a similar position, and what is more this French Committee controls larger territories and population than any of the Governments recognized as representative of their nations; in fact, it controls almost the whole French Empire.

Prestige of Committee

If this Committee is not recognized by the United States, the only alternative to a committee chosen by the French people is one chosen by the Allies.

But France, though today humiliated, is still high-spirited and Frenchmen are unlikely to accept or dismiss leaders at the bidding of foreign governments.

The Manchester Guardian comments in a strong editorial today that despite the strength of the traditional friendship between France and the United States it will "scarcely bear the strain that will be put on French feeling if the French people think their old ally is taking advantage of France's weakness, slighting her dignity and imposing its will on her future.

"President Roosevelt himself has been eloquent on the subject of France's absolute right to choose her own future. Nobody doutbs his sincerity but the methods of American co-operation are sometimes difficult to reconcile with that principle."

Canada Awaits Visit by Giraud

By the Associated Press

Montreal, July 14

Gen. Henry Giraud, Commander of French Forces in Africa, will arrive here Friday and stay over until Saturday, when he will visit City Hall, it was announced July 13. General Giraud is expected to come here from Ottawa.

Succeeds Robert

Associated Press

Henri Hoppenot

Named High Commissioner of Martinique by French National Committee of Liberation.

Hoppenot Gets Power

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 14 (AP)—The French National Committee of Liberation met July 13 and conferred full powers on Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, who is representing the Committee in the negotiations for the return of the French Antilles to the Empire. Martinique and Guadeloupe have still to announce their intention of joining with the other islands in the Antilles group in pledging allegiance to the Committee.

Two proposals from the permanent military committee relating to representation in the armed forces were also adopted. They stipulated lower age limits for volunteers in certain ranks and provided compensation for soldiers discharged because of over age.

NWLB Considers Copper Mine Plea

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The National War Labor Board took under consideration July 13 the petition of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, Chino Mines Division, Hurley, N. M., for review of an order that it discharge employees delinquent in their union dues.

The order was issued by the Nonferrous Metals Commission upon complaint of two locals of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (C. I. O.), that the company was refusing to give effect to a maintenance of union membership agreement. The Commission refused the union's request for a check-off. Maintenance of membership requires that union employees, as a condition of continued employment, must maintain good standing in the union.

Horace E. Hitchcock, counsel for the company, contended enforcement of the Commission order would require discharge of 165 employees and nullify directives of the War Manpower Commission for the stabilization of employment.

Vets' Dependents Measure Signed

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Omnibus war veterans' legislation, boosting compensation for widows and children of men killed in the fighting forces in wartime, became law today with President Roosevelt's signature.

Widows of war veterans—irrespective of their age—will receive $50 a month. The old rates were $38 for those under 50 years of age and $45 for those over 50.

A widow with one child will receive $65, with $15 more for each additional child. Old rates varied according to the children's ages.

The Veterans' Administration estimated the increased rates will cost $4,536,000 for the first year of operation.

The measure sets new peacetime-service-connected final pension rates at approximately 75 per cent of the amounts authorized for wartime-service-connected passing away.

Roosevelt Asks Unity On Bastille Day

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—On the eve of Bastille Day, President Roosevelt made an indirect plea for French unity, in the following statement:

"The 14th of July is, for all the peoples of the world devoted to the ideals of liberty, a day of celebration. We observe it this year, here in the United States, with special fervor. Immortal France has reaffirmed once again, in the most heroic circumstances, her greatness and her glory.

"On this anniversary of the winning by the French people of their liberties, I wish to recall again that the fundamental principles which guide our democracies were evolved from the American and the French revolutions. The keystone of our democratic structure is the principle which places governmental authority in the people, and in the people only. There can be one symbol only for Frenchmen—France herself. She transcends all parties, personalities and groups: They live indeed only in the glory of French nationhood.

"One of our war aims, as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, is to restore the mastery of their destinies to the peoples now under the invaders' yoke. There must be no doubt, anywhere, of the unalterable determination of the United Nations to restore to the oppressed peoples their full and sacred rights.

"French sovereignty resides in the people of France.

"Today, this people is shackled by barbaric oppression. In the freedom of tomorrow, when Frenchmen and their brothers in arms of the United Nations have cleansed French soil of the enemy, the French people will again give expression to their freedom in the erecting fo a government of their own free choice.

"Long live liberty, equality, fraternity. May France live forever!"

Signs for President But It's No Copy

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—About 3,000 times a year, Mrs. Ruth Whitney Talley picks up a pen and signs "Franklin D. Roosevelt" to an official paper. As a result, somebody gets rights in land that has been public domain for years.

The presidential signature that Mrs. Talley affixes to land patents in the Interior Department's general land office is just as effective and valid in transferring property rights as the genuine article would be. But it's no copy.

The job was personal patronage for the Chief Executive until Nov. 1, 1939, when it was blanketed into Civil Service. That's where Mrs. Talley got it—as a sideline to other clerical duties.

"It's an honor and responsibility to sign the President's name," said Mrs. Talley, who hails from Pierre, South Dakota. "I like the job."

Wood-Tar Products For Norway's Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Production capacity of Norwegian wood and tar products, to be used as motor fuel replacing curtailed gasoline and fuel-oil imports, is expected to reach 10,000 tons annually by the end of 1943, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Plans in hand specify the use of tar products as motor fuel and lubricating oils for the fishing fleet. Fuel for power generators is being supplied by 300 charcoal burning kilns, 50 wood-tar plants and 1,000 establishments producing small wooden blocks which are burned directly. An additional 50 wood-tar plants are under construction.

Matthews to Head European Division

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Secetary of State Cordell Hull announced yesterday that H. Freeman Matthews, Counselor of the American Embassy at London, would return to Washington as Chief of the State Department's European Division.

Mr. Matthews will succeed Ray Atherton, who has been appointed Minister to Canada. Howard Bucknell, Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information, has been designated as the new Counselor at London.

French Islands Join War Against Axis

Continued from Page 1

by German or Japanese forces is at war against the Axis.

The naval craft now available to the Allies include the aircraft carrier Bearn, the light cruiser Emile Bertin, and the training cruiser Jeanne d-Arc. The Bearn was on her way from Halifax to France with a cargo of 90 American-made planes when she got orders in mid-Atlantic to turn about and head for Martinique. France was falling at the time.

The Jeanne d'Arc was an escort for the Bearn. The cruiser Emil Bertin, one of the fastest men-of-war in the world, crossed the Atlanti with a fortune in gold, estimated at $200,000,000 and upward, which is now in old Fort Desaix in Martinique.

The American - made planes which the Bearn unloaded at Martinique, and which were the cause of some alarm three years ago, have probably deteriorated to such an extent that they are probably without military value.

Besides the warships at Martinique and Guadeloupe, there are a number of merchant ships, including several oil tankers.

Thus the French Committee of National Liberation, headed by Generals Henri Honore Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, has moved to resolve a situation that had troubled the United States and the whole Western Hemisphere since the outbreak of war.

U. S. Wanted No Force

Although some pressed for the occupation of the French Caribbean islands by United Nations' forces to eliminate the menace, it can be stated now that the United States opposed that course as long as there remained any reasonable chance to clean up the situation by diplomacy.

Steps at that time to remove the danger by force would have involved concerted action with other American republics and would have laid this country liable to severe criticism from smaller nations of South and Central America.

Relations between Washington and Admiral Robert became so strained last April that the State Department withdrew its Consul General at Martinique. Shipments of food and other essentials to the Island previously had been stopped in an effort to compel the Island population to renounce Axis domination. The technique implied hope that the colonists would oust Admiral Robert and set up a regime friendly to the United Nations.

Although some disorders occurred, the islanders did not go the whole length of ousting their pro-Vichy High Commissioner, and it remained for the United Nations strategists to press their cause through the Giraud-de Gaulle Committee.

The text of the State Department's formal announcement reads:

The Formal Statement

"Mr. Henri Hoppenot, Director of Civil Services of the French Military Mission in Washington, has informed the Department of State of his designation by the French Committee of National Liberation to assume the authority over the French Antilles. Admiral Robert recently expressed a desire to relinquish his authority. The acceptance of Mr. Hoppenot's designation for the express purpose of exercising the French authority in the Antilles is not to be construed as affecting either pro or con the question of this Government's relations with the French Committee of National Liberation.

"Mr. Hoppenot has assured the Government of the United States that the facilities and resources of the French Antilles will be devoted to the fullest extent to the prosecution of the war against the Axis, in accord with the action already taken by all French Territory not under the domination of the enemy. The military interests of the United States in the Caribbean Zone are fully recognized. The use of all presently immobilized French naval and merchant ships will be made available in the prosecution of the war effort.

"On the basis of the new situation created by Mr. Hoppenot's designation, the Government of the United States is dispatching relief supplies to Martinique and Guadeloupe and will co-operate with the new authority in the resumption of the economic life of the Islands.

"Mr. Hoppenot and his assistants are expected to arrive at Martinique in the immediate future and upon his assumption of authority, relations with the French Antilles will be resumed through Consul General Marcel E. Malige, who is returning to his post."

Warships Not Ready For Allied Service

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 14

The United Nations should gain almost immediately about 140,000 tons of merchant shipping as a result of the change in political control at Martinique, but the warships there are unlikely to go into service for many months.

Naval sources here place the total in Martinique at eight tankers and two dry-cargo vessels. The warships are the aircraft carrier Bearn, the old training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, the light cruiser Emile Bertin, and the merchant cruiser (converted merchant ship) Barfleur.

French in Sicily

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Some French troops are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with British and Americans in Sicily, Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, Commander of French Forces in North Africa, has revealed.

"Yesterday, the Battle of Tunisia was the first victory," he said in an address to 1,200 new cadets on the eve of Bastille Day here yesterday. "Today, in Sicily, the British, American and some French Troops are winning an even greater victory. Tomorrow, side-by-side, they shall liberate Europe.

"But that will not spell the final and complete victory. A task will remain in the Pacific. I want to assure you that our French Troops will be at your side in the Pacific until the final victory is won there also."

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It is this spirit of progress, this truly American characteristic, that will eliminate the Axis. Union Pacific, for its part, will continue to "keep 'em rolling."

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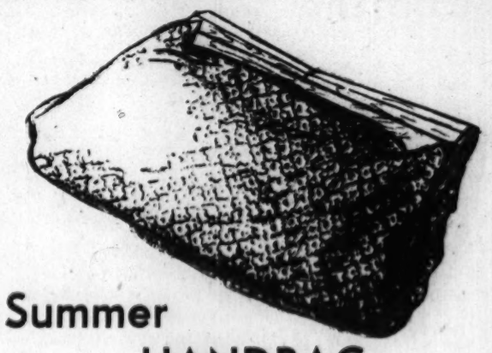

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Canopy of Planes Shields Allies Upon New Georgia

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

NEW GEORGIA, July 7. Delayed—Allied pilots already have won complete air superiority over New Georgia invasion beach heads.

In a remarkable air achievement, United States Corsairs, Grummans, Lightnings, Helldivers and Warhawks placed an umbrella of air protection over Rendova, Wickham, and Viru from the morning of the first day of the invasion which has been penetrated only once by the Japanese. Continuous air battles are raging now as United States planes smash back at enemy air attempts many times each day.

Quick capture of the important Japanese garrison at Viru Harbor was due in largest part to timely bombardment, with a typical example of co-ordination from ground activity. I was with the Marines approaching the garrison's perimeter defense through the jungle on the morning of July 1. When we were within a few hundred yards of the first enemy machine-gun emplacement and before the first gun was fired, dive bombers dropped a heavy load on enemy gun positions.

Quick Victory

Enemy gun operators were forced to desert their guns and dive into foxholes under flying shrapnel. Before the Japanese gunners had time to return to their guns, the Marines hit from the rear with blows which could have resulted in such a quick victory only with air-co-ordinated support.

At the same time, a group of ships landed on schedule simultaneously on the beach at Viru within range of heavy enemy shore guns.

Waves of aircraft piloted from one advance Marine air group covered the first day's landings. Maintaining a constant patrol over the beach heads, they contacted countless enemy planes and turned them back. The total for this one group of American pilots on the first day of the invasion was eight Sasedo-type Zero seaplanes and one probable, 20 Zero fighters and three probables, and 17 Mitsubishi twin-engine bombers with eight probables. The Marines lost only nine craft, and many of their pilots were picked up by small craft shuttling from the beach heads.

Short-Order Job

One time a group of pilots returning from a patrol mission pancaked on the field and was ordered to take off eight minutes later to intercept enemy aircraft reported over Batuna Mission in southern New Georgia. They managed to get their planes into the air again and returned with eight Zeros added to their tally.

Only once was the umbrella penetrated. That was on July 4, when enemy bombers reached Rendova and gave a severe bombing strafing. I crouched in foxholes watching the attack, which actually did little damage. The Japanese planes circled over a bay filled with small landing craft which they consider harmless, their bomb bays emptied.

But small craft armed with merely limited range antiaircraft filled the gap, shooting down 12 of the amazed 18 attackers.

Fighter pilots are keeping constand vigil under the order "go get 'em; protect your shipping." The Japanese, now engaged in reinforcing all New Georgia garrisons, provide easy targets, though enemy fighter-escort pilots are believed better than usual and probably are first-line stuff.

Enemy shore positions, meanwhile, are getting a sustained pounding such as on July 4, when the Lambeti, Japanese position on the flank of the overland march made by the Marines to Viru, was visited by dive bombers and Flying Fortresses.

Japanese War Output Is Rated As 'Unparalleled'

By the Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. Teiicho Suzuki, President of the Japanese Cabinet Planning Board, announced that Japanese war production had attained "unparalleled levels" in the past nine months, the Tokyo Radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

General Suzuki warned, however, that the nation must throw its entire weight into the war effort and declared the Government's program called for further sharp increases in all essential industries—particularly construction of ships and planes—the broadcast said.

It gave no figures concerning the production increases mentioned by General Suzuki, who made his statement at a meeting of the Central Co-operative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

General Suzuki was quoted as saying the Government recently had decided to discard the policy of concentrating war production in large plants and will encourage the operation of small-scale factories, provided they are readily convertible to turning out war materials.

U. S. Commander in Sicily

Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

An official statement from Valletta, Malta, states that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who commanded the United States armored forces in the Tunisia campaign, is in charge of the new United States Seventh Army, which is operating on the Island of Sicily, off the "toe" of Italy.

First Complete U. S. Army Fighting as Unit Against Axis

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14 (AP)—For the first time in this war a complete American Army is fighting in the field against Germany and Italy.

The new United States Seventh Army under the command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., captured 60 miles of the 100-mile stretch of the Sicilian coast on which the Allies established the mighty bridgehead within 48 hours of the start of their European invasion.

The Seventh Army comprises some units from the former United States Second Corps, which, under General Patton's leadership, slugged back the major share of General Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's armored forces in Southern Tunisia.

It includes also units which engaged in the original landings and fighting in Morocco last November, but never saw action in Tunisia.

Streamlined for supermodern warfare, units of parachute troops and glider-borne assault troops were added to the Seventh Army before it swept over the Mediterranean and they actually began the Sicilian attack three to five hours before the first sea-borne forces landed.

Other Trained Units

In addition, the Seventh Army has units which have not seen previous action in this war but were rated among the best-trained of America's millions of soldiers.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief, during his military career of more than a quarter century served with one of the fresh units.

Addressing them at an African invasion port a few days before they sailed, General Eisenhower told the men of this unit:

"I'll see you on a new battle line—it won't be long. Good luck!"

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army, like General Patton's American Seventh, combines veterans with battle freshmen, augmented by an air-borne striking force. Divisions which broke the El Alamein line, stormed Mareth entrenchments, and blasted the Wadi el Akarit positions out of existence in the historic march to Tunis are still fighting under "Monty."

In addition, highly trained Canadians whose Dieppe expedition set a high standard of valor are an important element of the British onrush. Generals Montgomery and Patton, observers agree, rate as the most distinguished British-American field commanders in Western Europe.

Record of Success

General Montgomery's record of unbroken success in chasing the German Afrika Korps 2,000 miles inspired some of Prime Minister Churchill's most brilliant oratory.

General Patton captured the Atlantic coast stretch of French Africa last November in probably the fiercest engagements of all the Allied landings.

Like Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, who is commanding the Fifth Army in North African training areas, General Patton disappeared from the battle scene. But after American divisions in Southern Tunisia suffered a temporarily heavy reverse by Marshal Rommel's Kasserine Pass offensive, General Patton returned to action with a newly constituted Second Corps.

Replacing Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall and with more freedom for individual decision than his predecessor was allowed, General Patton's first move was to inaugurate stricter discipline among the troops.

"Tie and leggings" Patton he was nicknamed for his rigid orders that no American soldier on the Tunisian front should be seen without wearing these articles.

Ironically, General Patton's long training in tank warfare found little room for application in Southern Tunisia in March and April, for it was a chiefly knock-down-and-drag-out infantry fight which the Americans staged on Marshal Rommel's flank while General Montgomery was smashing frontally up the African coast.

Reich Traces War Origins to New Deal and Britain

Mr. Williams was a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Germany from the time Hitler assumed power until the Nazis invaded Poland. Again in the Monitor's service, and now attached to its London Bureau, Mr. Williams is a recognized authority upon German history and Central European affairs.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—The Reich has just published two white books intended to convince its own people and neutrals that the United States is responsible for this war, and Britain to blame for initiating the air bombing of civilian populations.

These attacks appear in two volumes in a series entitled "Origins of the War of 1939" which is represented to contain diplomatic reports and records from the archives of France, Poland, Belgium, and other occupied countries. These are alleged to prove American and British responsibility for this war and the all-out type of air bombing.

In volume one, "Roosevelt's Way to War," the American President is portrayed as systematically preparing for the new World War and leading the United States step by step into catastrophe.

The entire documentation is typical of the historical falsification in which the German propaganda machine engages. Its focus and its deliberate misreading of the record is calculated to give circulation to three misstatements which are now found repeatedly in German propaganda.

The first is the pretense of exposing the "war mongers in the White House to the glaring light of world publicity"; second, to "prove" the predominance of Jewish influence on United States policy; third, to pretend that the war was the way out from a domestic fiasco resulting from President Roosevelt's New Deal.

"No Compromise Peace"

Mr. Roosevelt is accused of having sacrificed Poland and France to his policy of intervention in Europe and to the theory that the United States must dominate the "Western hemisphere." He therefore stopped at the very start [after these two countries had fallen] any idea of mediation and instead issues the slogan "No compromise peace under any conditions."

Paradoxically, though the Nazis accuse Jews of having controlled the United States financially as well as politically, in this publication it is stated that the Lend-Lease Act brought the Jews their first good business.

Volume two, "Documents Charging Britain's Sole Responsibility for Air Warfare Against the Civilian Population," has been issued, according to Paul Schmidt, official Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, not because Germans are concerned with "an appeal to the so-called world conscience or so as to evoke a sympathetic world reaction, but to establish the historic guilt of Britain and her warmongers for the air war on the civilian population against the day of reprisals."

Germany Guiltless

Another commentator adds that the idea that Germany started the air terror is completely wrong, since it was "purely a British invention."

In fact, British and Americans must have indeed waited most patiently over the years before starting this new campaign, since its whole aim is now said to be the destruction of German and Italian cultural centers.

It obviously stated this since to refer to war damage would contradict the German propaganda line which has hitherto refused to admit that Allied bombers have seriously damaged war effectives.

An earlier section of this latter volume is concerned to show contrasting trends—Germany's efforts to make air warfare more humane and Britain's to maintain bombing as a means of warfare.

The first documents date from 1932, when the Disarmament Conference rejected the German delegation's proposals for a more humane conduct of air war.

The latest ores include the German peace plan of March 31, 1936, and Hitler's Reichstag speech of September, 1939, in which he declared that he had given orders to the Luftwaffe to confine itself to military objectives.

Blame Put on Warsaw

In a later section the document's aim is to illustrate the humane attitude of the Germans. The cases of Warsaw and Rotterdam are explained away by the false statement that since the Polish General Staff had transformed Warsaw into a military base its destruction was inevitable. On the other hand, the world is called upon to see how generous was the German treatment of Brussels, Paris, and Bordeaux, which were declared open towns.

To attempt to examine critically this compilation of distortions and inventions is not worth much time. But it is interesting to note that the purpose obviously is to divert the Germans' thoughts away from the question of the Nazi leaders' responsibility for the present position of Germany.

The German press has been full of reproductions of documents contained in these volumes and inspired comment upon them for some weeks past.

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Americans Take 3 Key Towns in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

respondent, but it was confirmed quickly in a news dispatch from Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

No details are available as yet, however.

Earlier Allied Headquarters announced the progress of the British Eighth Army in the drive on Catania, and the 15-mile advance of the American Seventh Army which resulted in the capture of Naro.

Paving the way of the land forces with a storm of shells, Allied naval forces bombarded the Catania airfield and American warships on the western wing shelled Porto Empedocle and Ponte Olivo, it was announced.

Porto Empedocle is on the south coast only about three miles from Agrigento, where aerial reconnaissance has disclosed heavy Axis forces gathering for counterattack, and Ponte Olivo is about five miles north of Gela.

The smash northward of the British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery followed the entry into Augusta Harbor, 19 miles north of Syracuse and 35 miles south of Catania, by a British and a Greek destroyer at 4 p. m. July 12 and occupation of that strategic port by British troops on July 14

The communiqué confirmed the capture of Ragusa, inland communications center, and said the capture of Augusta, whose harbor and installations were undamaged, was materially aided by timely and accurate bombardment from the sea.

After taking Augusta, it was officially announced, the British Eighth Army began an advance on Catania.

Allied warships appear to be meeting increased enemy submarine activity, but a motorboat flotilla successfully penetrated Messina Strait itself, the water neck between Sicily and the mainland, and engaged two enemy motor torpedo boats, setting them ablaze and driving them ashore. A third enemy torpedo boat escaped.

Path of Destruction Cut by Air Force

Allied bombers and fighters spread a flaming path of destruction across Sicily and its surrounding waters, sinking two more merchant ships and damaging two destroyers while shooting down 42 Axis aircraft for a loss of seven of their own, a special Allied air communiqué announced.

The attacks lasted from dawn until after sundown July 13 when night bombers and fighters took over.

The day's bag included 160 trucks, 45 freight cars, and 6 locomotives destroyed in savagely efficient blows at the enemy's vital communications facilities.

Smashing at the most important enemy coastal air base ahead of the racing British Eighth Army, American Flying fortresses wrought havoc among parked enemy fighter planes at Catania, with 98 per cent of the bombs landing fair on the targets.

Other devastating smashes were made against the Milo airfield at the western end of the island where 15 interceptors were beaten off, and at Enna, a communications center in the center of Sicily.

Major credit for the heavy toll of Axis shipping north of Sicily and land transport, however, went to the fleet new A-36 Mustang fighter-bombers of the Americans who had a sensationally successful day.

In two days, Allied airmen have sunk four enemy freighters and damaged 3 destroyers, and 2 troop-carrying transports in victories at sea which have interfered seriously with the enemy's effort to rush reinforcements into the invaded isle.

One flier reported "the sky was so full of our aircraft we almost needed a policeman to relieve the traffic jam."

In vertical dives on three Italian destroyers near Palermo American Mustang pilots scored hits on two.

The Allied Air Force was exacting a terrific toll of equipment being moved toward the battle zone by the enemy. Last night moving motor transports, highway intersections, railway crossings, and convoys sheltered in the woods were sought out and pounded mercilessly.

Bolstered by a continuous stream of reserves, Allied troops have succeeded in pushing into the mountains of Southeastern Sicily and are engaged in "fierce fighting" all along the Licata-Augusta front, official Axis sources reported.

The German communiqué said that "German and Italian troops are still engaged in heavy fighting against landed enemy troops, which are trying to attack . . . our positions in the mountains and south of Catania."

The German Transocean News Agency said fierce fighting had developed in the mountains against Allied parachutists and air-borne troops newly landed there. Parachute troops landed near Catania, midway up the east coast, have been wiped out, the news agency claimed.

Alexander in Sicily On Visit to Troops

By the Associated Press

An Allied Command Post in Mediterranean Area, July 14

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, crossed to Sicily Tuesday in a light cruiser and spent several hours ashore visiting Allied troops.

Continent:

Huge Air Force Heads for France

German airfields in Northern France were believed to have been the objective of the hundreds of American daylight raiders, which staged such a spectacular parade across the Channel that thousands of persons in British southeast coast towns congregated in the streets to watch them pass.

For nearly an hour the sky was filled with all types of planes, flying at high altitude and leaving behind them long trails of vapor that could be seen for miles in the sparkling sunlight.

Twenty British planes were reported lost in the night's mass raid on Aachen, which was accompanied by simultaneous assaults on airfields deep in France by swift Mosquito bombers, Beaufighters, and Typhoons. German ground defenses and communications also were targets of harassing aerial attacks.

One German plane was reported shot down over its base in the Netherlands and two more were shot down during the night over Britain.

The German Radio acknowledged that a considerable number of buildings had been destroyed in the raid on Aachen, and reported a large number of casualties among the civilian population.

The City, which has a normal peacetime population of 164,000, is situated about 39 miles southwest of Cologne. In addition to being a vital railway junction, it is the site of important war industries and coal-mining developments.

There are approximately 40 textile plants in the City and vicinity, as well as large tire and tube factories, glass works, and chemical plants. Four railway terminals are situated in Aachen.

Aachen has been comparatively free from aerial attack until now, having been hit only 16 times before, while other German cities in the Rhineland and Ruhr have undergone more than 100 raids. The last attack on Aachen was in February, 1942.

German raiders struck back sharply, attacking in waves and dive-bombing a city on the northeast coast of England. At least 12 persons were reported killed and many injured in the City, which was identified by the German Radio as Hull. Several houses were demolished, trapping occupants under the debris, the British Air Ministry announced.

Slight enemy activity also was reported over parts of East Anglia and Southeast England, but no bombs were dropped.

Antiaircraft guns in the London area opened up during the night when an unidentified plane was spotted high over the Capital, but no alert was sounded and no bombs fell in the City. Searchlights picked up the machine, which continued on a steady course.

The raid on Aachen was the RAF's first night raid on Germany since July 9, when Gelsenkirchen was the target. On the night of July 12 home-based British bombers made a round-trip flight of 2,000 miles to attack Turin, arms center in Northern Italy.

Russia:

Nazis Driven Back By Soviet Attack

The Red Army launched its counterattacks on some sectors of the Belgorod front as the Germans reeled back after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to enlarge the wedge they had driven into the Russian lines at terrific cost in nine days of continuous fighting, a Soviet communiqué said.

The Russians declared the Nazis had "retreated with big losses," but it seemed apparent from front-line dispatches that the Germans still are holding stubbornly to much of the territory they gained in the fighting a week ago.

The Germans were reported to have suffered heavily in one action when they ran into a tank ambush which the Russians had prepared under cover of night where the Nazis were expected to attack. After slapping back the enemy, the Russians struck in front and on the flanks and the Germans retreated in confusion, the Russians said.

Elsewhere on the Belgorod-Orel-Kursk front the action lagged. German effort at the northern end of the front which flared into action July 5 had all but died out.

The Russian midnight communiqué said activity there was confined to an artillery and mortar duel with an occasional reconnaissance in force. The Russians placed the German loss in tanks at 50 with about 400 killed. At another sector artillery fire disabled five self-propelling guns, they said.

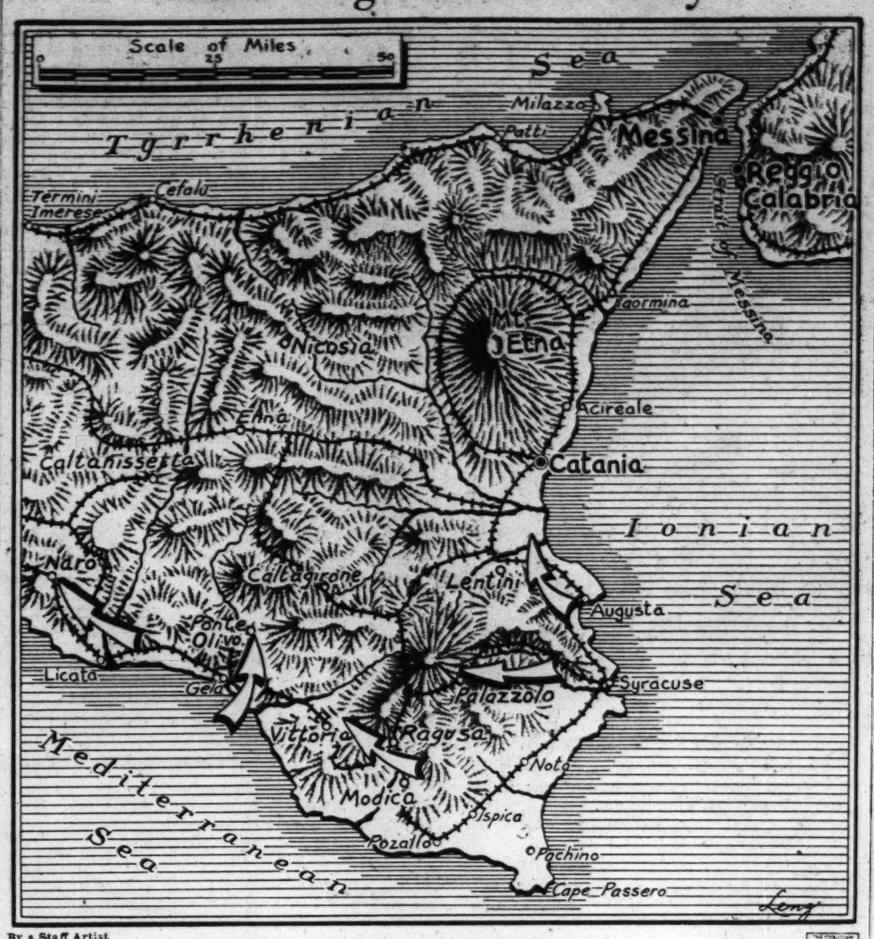
The Germans, attempting to improve their positions, were regrouping for new attacks, the Russians said.

Soviet pilots were keeping a close watch on Nazi flying fields being thrown into the battle and urged redoubled efforts in plane production.

On other portions of the long front the situation was unchanged. In the Leningrad area, Russian scouts killed 194 Germans and shells destroyed 43 blockhouses and 18 dugouts, the communiqué said.

Near Gomel, guerrillas were said to have mined railroad tracks, destroying a locomotive and 11 cars.

Allies Forge Ahead in Sicily



By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines on Mediterranean Island

This unusual map shows not only how the Anglo-American-Canadian forces are pressing forward in Sicily, but the type of terrain with which they have to contend. White arrows represent the main points of advance.

Britain Lists Men In Japanese Hands

Recorded by CBS

London, July 14

The British Secretary of State for War, Sir James Grigg, revealed today that "31,800 members of the British armed forces were known to be prisoners in Japanese territory," according to a British broadcast.

"More than 24,000 are still recorded as missing," said the War Secretary, "but it is thought that most of them are prisoners. There are about 40,000 British civilians in Japanese hands."

Rommel Downed?

Underground Report Lacks Confirmation

British sources had no confirmation of a roundabout report that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was shot down by Allied fighter pilots July 13 while en route to Sicily aboard an Axis transport plane.

The report, which was said to have originated from a broadcast by a German underground radio station "Atlantic," was carried by the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet and sent to London by a Reuters correspondent.

Marshal Rommel, according to this report, was said to have been traveling under strong fighter escort to take command of Axis forces in Sicily. The report said he was accompanied by Gen. Siegfried Westfals, Lieut. Col. Kiehl, and three Italian staff officers.

'Black Box' on Flying Fortress Gives Close Sight on Enemy

A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, July 14 (AP)—The secrets of the superiority of the Flying Fortress over Nazi fighter planes and the remarkable "black box" sighting device which helps American gunners take a big toll of the enemy were made public July 8 for the first time.

The device—a Sperry automatic computing sight—automatically compensates for variables in aiming, like bullet drop and deflection (backward sweep of bullet from speeding plane), and the distance of the target.

The gunner, instead of sighting along his barrel, looks into a peephole in his sighting machine, which resembles an oversize news camera.

Bracketing the image of his target—the enemy plane—in the viewfinder are two vertical white lines—"light gates."

The gunner can make necessary adjustments with thumbscrews in a second or two. The machine, which is set in advance for the width of German planes and the average deflection, and automatically compensates for the swing of the turrett, both horizontally and vertically, instantly "adds" in adjustments and reflects the answer by the moving of the two white "gate" lines closer together or farther apart.

When the lines touch the wing tips of the enemy plane in the image the gunner knows that if he presses his trigger he will hit the plane.

The top and ball turrets are the two busiest pairs of the ship's dozen guns, since they cover a complete circle.

Fortresses have a fundamental advantage over fighters in a shooting duel, group operations officer Maj. Robert C. Williams of Flint, Mich., said, in that fighter pilots, having fixed guns, have to aim the whole plane, which is not effective at much closer than 400 yards.

The swinging Fortress guns, however, are effective at six to 800 yards so that the bombers can get in their lethal bursts ahead of the the enemy, the officer said.

Up to a couple of weeks ago Major Williams added, 70 to 75 per cent of the recent German fighter attacks were from the front. Against this the Americans had been "stacking" another group of bombers below and slightly back of the lead formation, he explained.

Thus, when the Germans zoomed in head-on, fired and rolled over quickly and then plunged downward to escape the lead group's guns, they fell right into the range of the lower group.

Addition Allowed To Defense Medals

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen who served in actual combat or potential combat areas in the Atlantic Ocean in the months of emergency before this country got into the war now may wear a bronze letter "A" on their American Defense Medals.

The Defense Medal is a decoration worn by all persons who were in the armed services prior to the war and is in recognition of their contribution to national defense. Heretofore the rule had been that those who were in active service in danger areas could wear a bronze star on the Defense Medal. Now special recognition is being accorded those with prewar experience of belligerency in the U-boat zones of the Atlantic.

Great Britain to Get Many Eggs From Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Eggs and meat are expected to be more plentiful in Great Britain, with the aid of Canadian poultry raisers who are rapidly expanding their industries to supply the first 2,100,000 cases of eggs already contracted by Britain for 1943, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Exportation of Bananas From Jamaica Curtailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Curtailment of banana exportation from Jamaica has become necessary due to lack of shipping space, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Bananas were the most valuable item of export from Jamaica during prewar years, amounting in 1938 to 23,811,337 stems.

Nazi Life-Insurance Structure Totters Under Huge War Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14 — Heavy casualties on the Russian Front, plus the added burden brought about by the Nazi decree canceling war-service-escape clauses in life-insurance policies, have thrown the German life-insurance industry into a financial position that is causing "grave misgivings," the Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung said in a dispatch reported today to the Office of War Information.

The newspaper recalled that the Nazis on Oct. 7, 1939, ruled that fatalities in active service automatically would be covered by all insurance contracts then in force, clauses to the contrary notwithstanding, and imposed an additional fee of one-half per cent to cover the additional risks.

During the Polish, Scandinavian, and Western campaigns, the dispatch said, the arrangement worked fairly well, since losses remained within safe limits, but the situation changed radically after Germany plunged into the war with Russia.

"The entire population was gradually mobilized; losses became heavier, and increased risks induced large numbers of mobilized Germans to insure their lives, in many cases for excessive amounts," the newspaper said. "Thus, insurance companies acquired a very considerable new clientele which, however, consists only of 'poor risks.'

"Since the beginning of the Russian campaign, extra fees have no longer been sufficient to offset excess mortality. . . . During 1941, profits of all German life-insurance companies, as well as foreign companies doing business in Germany, were reduced; some concerns even suffered a net loss. Developments in 1942 resulted in such mortality losses for insurance companies that balance sheets generally will be affected.

"The heavy losses which the German Army suffered in the East affected the entire structure of German life-insurance companies."

To halt the flood of new applications by mobilized men, the German Insurance Supervision Board boosted the extra war-risk fee to 2 per cent, but while this reduced the number of applicants somewhat, they still are numerous and include many poor risks, the dispatch said.

Seizure of Sicilian Ports Speeds Supplies for Allies

Continued from Page 1

order west to east along the constantly widening and deepening bridgehead, had within 36 hours captured Syracuse, Avola, Pachino, Pozzallo, Scoglitti, Gela, Licata, Ispica, Rosolini, and Noto.

It will take seasoned German troops at their best to hold the Allied expeditionary force, for it comprises the pick of Americans and British with battle experience and Canadians who have been straining at the leash during the period of preparation that entitles them to be considered the most thoroughly trained formation at General Eisenhower's disposal.

Weather conditions over the island improved after the stiff breezes which scattered Allied parachutists the night of Friday-Saturday and prevented their holding the first objectives they reached. And the Navy's task of landing men and material became correspondingly easier, despite the increased effort by the enemy to interfere with it from the air.

Enemy Attacks Repelled

Seven enemy counterattacks were launched during Sunday by a formation including 45 tanks. But these, all of which were repulsed, were not put in determinedly and were sort of tentative thrusts delivered while a concentration for a serious counterattack was being made further to the rear.

In these early stages no Geerman units were encountered and 2,000 prisoners were taken among the defenders of this region, Italians.

The reason why Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's trooys, British on the right and Canadians in the center, made faster progress than the Americans on the left under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was because it was easier for the Axis to throw their nearest reinforcements toward the Gulf of Gela than the Gulf of Noto.

While Axis aircraft and submarines were unable to interfere to any significant extent, the Allies continued the pouring in of troops and supplies. Axis efforts to use communications between Sicily and Italy either way have been seriously impeded.

Two Bridges Wrecked

On Monday, for example, heavy precision bombing attack by American Flying Fortresses resulted in the destruction of two key railroad bridges which form part of the ferry installations at Messina. The raiders blasted the wide target area around them as well as including Messina's industrial center.

Throughout the day hundreds of fighters and fighter-bombers roamed the Sicilian skies strafing airfields and swooping down with guns blazing on locomotives, trucks and railroad establishments, attacking troop and supply columns, and generally dislocating the enemy's communications system.

Medium and night-flying bombers paid particular attention to airfields as part of the Allies' consistent policy of trying to invalidate Axis air forces on the ground.

As the result of sustained onslaughts of this kind, the Axis has been made increasingly dependent for the defense of Sicily on bases on the Italian mainland.

Axis Planes Destroyed

During the day 28 enemy planes were destroyed in combat against 11 of the Allies. The enemy was again hopelessly outnumbered in the sky and no Axis formations of more than a score or so aircraft were encountered.

It is recognized, of course, that the enemy may be conserving its main fighter effort until the battle zone has been moved up to withing easier range of Italian bases andthe Allies' land lines of communication strung out a great deal more than they are at present.

On the previous night RAF Wellingtons drew the enemy's attention to potential threats in Western Sicily by dropping bombs on Trapani and Marsala. Other formations of Wellingtons went after runways, hangars, and parked aircraft at the Monte Corvini airfield south of Salerno in Southwest Italy.

Meanwhile under the cover of this "round the clock" air blitz Allied land troops have been thrusting up toward important points in Sicily's southeastern communication system, confronting the Axis with the threat of a situation comparable in some ways to that which found them bottled up in the northeast corner of Tunisia.

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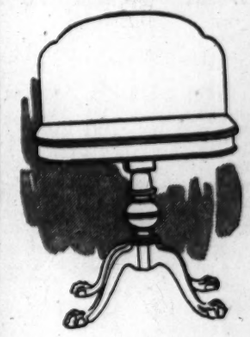
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Charter Query Is Answered By Churchill

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the Atlantic Charter "was not a treaty requiring ratification or any formal endorsement of a constitutional character on either side of the Atlantic."

The Prime Minister's statement was made in reply to a question from the floor by Maurice Petherick, who asked whether the Charter, unratified by the United States Congress, "has any binding force on the United States or on Great Britain in view of the dangers to peace treaties which might follow the war."

Mr. Churchill replied in the negative when Mr. Petherick asked if the Prime Minister would start negotiations for amendment of the Charter in view of "the apprehension which exists in this and Allied countries that some of its clauses will gravely hamper freedom of action of the United Nations in settling the terms of peace."

"It was a statement of broad views and principles which are our common guide in our forward march," Mr. Churchill said.

Mr. Petherick referred particularly to the first two clauses of the Charter which he said "do in fact bind the Allied Powers in a way which may be highly perilous when a peace treaty falls to be discussed."

[The first two points of the Atlantic Charter provide:

1. They (Great Britain and the United States) seek no territorial or other aggrandizement.

2. No territorial changes that do not accord with the "freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."]

War-Effort Draft For All Talked

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—New draft legislation, including a proposal to require all adult men and women to register for service in the war effort, will be the subject of extensive hearings by the House Military Committee when the congressional recess ends in September.

By that time, Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said July 13, the committee hopes to have available more data bearing on the prospect of inducting fathers.

"Whether we shall expedite legislation, already passed by the Senate, to boost the Government payments to dependents of drafted men will depend in a large measure on the outlook two months from now," Mr. May said.

Mr. May said he shared a general belief among Committee members that the induction of fathers would be put off for some time, perhaps indefinitely. In that event, he explained, the need for boosting Federal payments already provided would be lessened.

However, he added, should the outlook in September indicate the early induction of fathers, additional financial provisions for them would have to be made speedily by Congress.

Private 'Talked,' Gets 5-Year Term

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—A military court martial has sentenced Private Arthur J. Ingebredtsen of North Minneapolis, Minn., to five years imprisonment for disclosing details of a new-type combat plane in conversation with two RAF noncommissioned officers in the presence of civilians, United States Eighth Air Force Headquarters announced today.

Despite evidence that Private Ingebredtsen had been drinking and that the disclosures were the result of carelessness, the reviewing authority declared the information he disclosed might have impaired the effectiveness of the planes and resulted in serious loss of life among American troops.

"Careless disclosure of information useful to the enemy can destroy armies just as effectively as the deliberate sale of such information to an enemy spy," the judgment said.

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The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.
ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys hamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Horror yarn transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kid, tick gangsters in rough-house kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COWBOY COMMANDOS—Range Busters tangle with Nazi saboteurs in rather foolish western.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRIME DOCTOR—Past of former crook, who loses memory, catches up with him, but he sets himself right with world. Routine melodrama.—M. Y.
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in War Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M. Y.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club spies, and comic detective.—M. Y.
GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion, or man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting first half.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with love-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have hilarious adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling winter sports.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Allotria graduates up to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI YA, CHUMP—Ritz Brothers raise corn in mélange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits in program melodrama.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that man who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

© Vitagraph; Bert Six
Joan Fontaine
In "The Constant Nymph"

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Mostly amusing, Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist postumously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter. M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF MR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood. M. Y.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "The mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeers goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girls, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Backstagers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.
MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine melier.—M. Y. C.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another brilliagle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile live session.—M. Y.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Comic-elation of sentiment juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guilty farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it.—M.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama shows dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurately acted with appropriate pathos and sympathy. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Flimsily plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate, if at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Five Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for grind halls.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi parstroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
TENTING TONIGHT ON THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRAIL RIDERS—Range Busters, hog-tie outlaw leader who poses as vigilante.—M. Y. C.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.
TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with singing.—M.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier home on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's dependable source of western meat.—M. Y.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with rounding of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tuneful dramatic biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.
YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villian in dual role. Far not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS, INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about a gay bachelor who pretends to be married to save his inheritance.—M.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps make passable entertainment of this melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M.
UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British-made spy film photographed years ago, and now dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.

Barkley Sees No Shirking By U. S. in Peace

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The Senate will be asked this fall to act on a general resolution notifying the world this country will not shirk any international obligations it may have toward preserving the peace when war ends, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader predicted today.

Although Senator Barkley declined to forecast what the Foreign Relations Committee would do with a dozen "lasting peace" proposals now before it, he left no doubt he personally believes it impossible to draw a "blueprint" of postwar policies at this time.

"I think we ought to be able to agree on a general statement that this country proposes to perform its obligations when the war is over and the peace is made," he said. "What we want to do is to assure the other nations that once we have helped win the war, we are not going to run out on them."

He said it seemed obvious to him that any attempt to fill in the details of postwar plans now would be bound to provoke bitter argument in the Senate, where there are nearly as many different viewpoints on this question as there are members.

He made it clear, also, that in his judgment the enactment of a controversial resolution by a bare majority would be less satisfying than the adoption by the more than two-thirds margin needed to ratify a treaty couched in general terms.

The same viewpoint reportedly had been taken by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who told reporters recently he expected an eight-member subcommittee now studying the question to bring forth a general resolution shortly after the recess ends.

Australian Wool Production Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wool-clip figures for Australia's 1942-43 season appear to be 173,000 bales lower than the preceding year, due partly to dry weather in some areas, but also to the increase of 10 to 12 pounds a bale, trade reports recently informed the United States Department of Commerce.

Wool earnings are expected to set an all-time new high record. Curtailed production of civilian goods is expected to provide a backlog of demand which will insure a continuance of high output by the mills after Government orders have been completed.

Northwest Active in Win-War Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Win-the-war housing, entirely distinct from home-building, is now proceeding on a mass production basis in the war centers of this region. Within a year 90,000 family units and 29,000 dormitory accommodations have been authorized and are now under construction. The region includes Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Alaska, with heavy building in the Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington, area, and in the Puget Sound section of Seattle, Tacoma, Bremerton, and Spokane.

Most of this building is temporary. Postwar planning and prewar building traditions do not enter into a program in which the production of shelter is about as essential to winning the war as the production of rivets to hold bombers together. New buildings are without foundations, resting on concrete blocks, with central plumbing, built with a minimum of critical materials and with the barest needs for making livable shelters for the duration.

Concerning this program, George W. Coplen, regional representative of the National Housing Agency, said recently: "Today we are doing an emergency and essentially temporary job on the home front in housing war workers where they are needed to implement our vital war production program.

"Tomorrow we must return with all our strength and intelligence and with the benefit of our war-born experience to the challenging task of providing adequate homes for all our people. We should now plan the essential framework of our postwar housing program that it may assist us in bridging the economic transition period between war and peace."

Two Years In Coming

It took the Pacific Northwest two years to see the necessity for this type of temporary building. As explained by Mr. Coplen, the region began to build for the war worker early in 1941, but it was a hybrid program, building for the war effort, with an eye on postwar needs for permanent low-rent housing. The building of that time was of "projects," artistically landscaped and with well-equipped social centers.

As war production and population increased it was seen that the combined public and private building was not a drop in the housing bucket. A program for increased production was then adopted which still had the post-war period in mind, in the use of demountable houses that would have some salvage value after the war. But demountable houses were not found economical either in price or in the use of critical materials.

It was Pearl Harbor that awakened the people of the region to the need of housing as a strictly wartime measure. Here was one of the big war production centers of the nation, faced with the necessity for a greatly increased production of planes and ships and the consequent need of thousands of new workers but with no place to house them. It was at this point that the National Housing Agency began programming for housing needs in relation to estimated increases in plant production.

Today, the housing supply is, according to all authorities concerned, more nearly meeting the needs of in-migrant" workers than at any time since the beginning of the war housing program. By late summer it is expected that most of the programmed building will be ready for occupancy.

Leasing Provides Quarters

The Government's plan for leasing property from individuals and converting it into homes for war workers is being utilized in the more crowded cities and is expected to go a long way toward providing the quota of new housing. Under this plan the Government pays all costs of remodeling, the owner receiving rental income after costs are paid. Large, outmoded dwellings are made into several apartments, old commercial hotels and unused office buildings are rehabilitated, and store buildings, vacated by small businesses, are made into living quarters. Anything with four walls and roof and plumbing is being utilized.

Meanwhile private building is going on, but also on a strictly wartime basis in which new dwellings must be built for "in-migrant" workers only and must be marketed on a rental basis, the renter himself being privileged to buy the house after four months rental occupancy.

Upon housing depends production, manpower and even such a social agency as child care, Mr. Coplen finds. When women work, their children must be cared for, so that nursery schools and play centers have a vital part in the public housing program. When it is all over, Mr. Coplen fully expects that private builders will take care of the greater part of the program of home building which is sure to come. There have been many worthy phases of the war-time program, some of which might be retained in the interest of co-ordinated effort and planning. But private enterprise which is basic to our freedom, will carry on when the American people move from the crowded housing of war into the higher-standard living quarters of peace conditions.

Rent Freeze Urged For New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, July 14

Holding that "the voluntary ceiling of control on rents in New York has failed," the New York City Council yesterday confronted Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia with a demand that City rentals be frozen immediately by the Federal Office of Price Administration.

Forests of British Columbia Yield $120,000,000 in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 12—British Columbia's forest industres contributed more than $120,000,000 in new wealth last year. According to the official estimate, about 40 cents out of every dollar earned in the province is traceable directly to the business of getting out logs, lumber, pulp and paper or some other product of the forest.

Naturally, the British Columbia Government is eager that plans be laid for the protection of that source of revenue

The Home Forum

God's Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CRY of the confused and distraught Israelites to the prophet Samuel, **"Give us a king"** (I Samuel 8:6), echoes down the corridors of time to the present day, when it is taken up by deluded peoples likewise eager to have others assume their individual responsibilities. Samuel remonstrated with the elders of Israel, pointing out that the price of forsaking Principle for persons would be high: **"He will take your sons, and appoint them for himself. . . . He will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your oliveyards, . . . and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day"** (I Samuel 8:11, 14, 17, 18). The price for shifting one's responsibilities to others' shoulders has always been high; it is the forfeiture of one's individual rights.

Just as the elders of Israel refused to heed Samuel, choosing instead to learn through suffering, so today millions dwelling in totalitarian darkness have chosen to give sole allegiance to personal sense instead of to Principle. In democracies, too, are vast numbers who apathetically turn to others for the substance which is ever at hand for those who are industrious, enterprising, and God-reliant. Under the guise of good, mortal mind sometimes suggests that for the sake of efficiency, necessity, or humanity, men turn over the duties which are rightfully theirs to centralized, red-taped bureaus.

* * *

The solution to this problem lies in being intelligent and alert with regard to all human government. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us on page 222 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" just how the ideal government is to be attained. She writes, **"Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent, the Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred."** Nations will utilize the Golden Rule and will hold the rights of man and the liberty of conscience sacred when the individuals comprising them have learned to do this.

A vital point of distinction between democratic and totalitarian governments is that the former exists for the individual, and the latter demands that the individual exist for the state, even to the extent of his complete mergence with it. To merge, absorb, or regiment men is to deprive them of the opportunity of self-expression.

In times of stress men have always sought divine aid. Goaded by the Egyptian lash, **"the children of Israel sighed by reason of the bondage, and they cried, and their cry came up unto God by reason of the bondage"** (Exodus 2:23). Then Moses was sent to deliver them from under the Egyptian yoke. After forty years of travail the twelve tribes emerged, a vigorous nation, guided and governed by the Ten Commandments, the pure essence of which is contained in Luke 10:27: **"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself."**

At a later historic period, when all the occidental civilized world paid tribute to Roman totalitarianism, Christ Jesus came to teach the people self-government, self-reliance, and self-control. Men began to glimpse true spiritual being, to endeavor to follow Paul's injunction, **"Work out your own salvation"** (Philippians 2:12), and to obey the Golden Rule.

* * *

Centuries later another spiritual pioneer, Mrs. Eddy, discovered Christian Science—the Science of true government. On pages 264 and 265 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, **"The universe of Spirit is peopled with spiritual beings, and its government is divine Science."** In Christian Science the individual learns that, as the child of God, he reflects the self-sufficiency and self-determination of divine Principle. He learns that man has unbounded freedom of thought and action; that obedience to the Golden Rule means that we endeavor to see our fellow man as spiritual and perfect.

Confronted by great hardships and sorrow in blitzkrieged London and closely-pressed Bataan, individuals have manifested a brotherhood rarely seen in times of peace. Many demonstrated their love for their fellow men by unhesitatingly laying down their life for them. These acts herald the day when national self-seeking and self-aggrandizement will disappear, and war, deprived of its so-called causes, will forever cease.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese)

Night

The Milky Way, the Dipper
Venus, Mars,
And all the myriads of
Twinkling stars,
The silver moon, the comets
Large and small—
And night a velvet background
For them all.

BERTHA ANNIS

What Is Christian Science?

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A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LORD BACON: *An Engraved Portrait by Jacobus Houbraken*

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, the engraved portrait served the purpose fulfilled today by a camera study. Many a draftsman cultivated his gifts in the art of personal portrayal and earned his livelihood by making likenesses of notable personages. The depiction generally called for more than a representation of the features of the model. It was deemed appropriate to include heraldry and symbols and enhancing tokens of rank and achievement. An elaborate frame was drawn around the likeness and enveloped in drapery folds, while supplementary adjuncts were arranged gracefully below.

Jacobus Houbraken (1698–1780) was a native of Dordrecht, Holland, the son of an artist. He was well-grounded in the rudiments of engraved portrayal. He worked diligently and feelingly with the graver, executing many pictures of luminaries. While there is no spectacular quality in his pictures, they are distinctive for conscientiousness and good taste.

This portrait of Lord Bacon is one of a series, entitled "Illustrious Persons in Great Britain." Other portraits in the series are of Mary Queen of Scots, Geoffrey Chaucer, Sir Robert Walpole, Anne Boleyn, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Richard Steele, William Cecil, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Ben Jonson, and William Shakespeare. This engraved portrait of the great philosopher is one of the most imposing of the repertoire.

DOROTHY ADLOW

O govêrno de Deus

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

O GRITO dos Israelitas confusos e desnorteados em que pediam ao profeta Samuel "Dá-nos um rei" (I. Samuel 8:6) está ecoando pelos corredores do tempo até os dias atuais, em que outros povos iludidos o repetem, igualmente anciosos por que outrem assuma suas responsabilidades individuais. Samuel advertiu os maiorais de Israel, mostrando que alto seria o preço de se abandonar o Princípio por pessoas. Na sua advertência dizia: "Êle tomará os vossos filhos, e os empregará para os seus carros. . . . E tomará o melhor das vossas terras, e das vossas vinhas, e dos vossos olivais, . . . e vós lhe servireis de criados. Então naquele dia clamareis por causa do vosso rei, que vós houverdes escolhido; mas o Senhor não vos ouvirá naquele dia" (I. Samuel 8:11, 14, 17, 18). O preço de se passar as próprias responsabilidades aos hombros de outros tem sido sempre alto; isso impórta na confiscação dos nossos direitos individuais.

Da mesma forma como os anciãos de Israel recusaram dar ouvidos a Samuel, preferindo, em vez disso, aprender pelo sofrimento, assim também hoje em dia milhões de pessoas mergulhadas na escuridão do totalitarismo preferiram hipotecar fidelidade exclusiva ao sentido pessoal em lugar de se apoiarem no Princípio. Também nas democracias existe grande número de pessoas que apaticamente se volvem a outros em busca da substância sempre à mão para os que são trabalhadores, empreendedores, e confiam em Deus. Sob o disfarce do bem, dando como razões a eficiência, a necessidade, ou fins humanitarios, a mente mortal, às vezes, sugere aos homens a abdicação dos deveres que de direito lhes pertencem, e que os transfiram para subdivisões governamentais centralizadas sob o contrôlo burocrático, e onde predomina a rotina oficial.

A solução dêste problema consiste em sermos inteligentes e perspicazes em relação a todo govêrno humano. Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, conta-nos na página 222 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelâneas) como devemos alcançar o govêrno ideal. Ela escreve: "A humanidade será governada por Deus à proporção que o govêrno de Deus se tornar compreensível, a Regra de Ouro for utilizada, e os direitos do homem e a liberdade de conciência forem considerados sagrados." As nações utilizarão a Regra de Ouro, mantendo sagrados os direitos do homem e a liberdade de conciência só quando os indivíduos que as constituirem tiverem aprendido a agir dessa forma.

Um ponto vital que distingue o govêrno democrático do totalitário é que o primeiro existe para o indivíduo, enquanto o segundo exige que o indivíduo exista para o estado, mesmo até ao ponto de nele ficar completamente amalgamado. Submergir-se, absorver, ou arregimentar os homens é privá-los da oportunidade de terem expressão própria.

Em tempos de aflição os homens têm sempre procurado o auxílio divino. Acossados pelo açoite egípcio, "os filhos de Israel suspiraram por causa da servidão, e clamaram: e o seu clamor subiu a Deus por causa da sua servidão" (Êxodo 2:23). Então Moisés foi enviado para libertá-los do jugo egípcio. Depois de quarenta anos de canseiras as doze tribus emergiram, como nação vigorosa, guiada e governada pelos Dez Mandamentos, cuja essência pura está contida em S. Lucas 10:27: "Amarás ao Senhor teu Deus de todo o teu coração, e de tôda a tua alma, e de tôdas as tuas fôrças, e de todo o teu entendimento; e ao teu próximo como a ti mesmo."

Tempos depois, num outro período da história, quando todo o mundo civilizado do ocidente pagava tributo ao totalitarismo romano, Cristo Jesús veiu para ensinar ao povo o govêrno de si próprio, a confiança em si próprio, e o auto-contrôlo. Os homens começaram a vislumbrar o verdadeiro ser espiritual esforçando-se por seguir a ordem formal de S. Paulo, "Operai a vossa salvação" (Filipenses 2:12), e por obedecer à Regra de Ouro.

Séculos mais tarde um outro pioneiro espiritual, Mrs. Eddy, descobriu a Ciência Cristã—a Ciência do verdadeiro govêrno. Nas páginas 264 e 265 do livro-texto, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), Mrs. Eddy escreve: "O universo do Espírito está povoado com seres espirituais, e o seu govêrno é a Ciência divina." Na Ciência Cristã o indivíduo aprende que, como filho de Deus, êle reflete a auto-suficiência e auto-determinação do Princípio divino. Aprende que o homem tem ilimitada liberdade de pensamento e de ação; que a obediência à Regra de Ouro significa que nós nos esforçamos por ver ao nosso próximo como espiritual e perfeito.

Em Londres, quando tiveram de enfrentar as grandes aflições e tristezas da "blitzkrieg", e na península de Bataan, quando se viram acossados sob tremenda pressão, muitos indivíduos manifestaram um sentimento de fraternidade que raramente se vê em tempos de paz. Muitos dêles demonstraram seu amor pelo próximo ao entregarem sem hesitação a própria vida pelos companheiros. Estes atos pronunciam o dia em que não se cuidará de procurar apenas o próprio proveito e o próprio engrandecimento nacional, quando, privada de suas assim-chamadas causas, a guerra cessará para sempre.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

His Regular London Beat

THE BOOK-HUNTING instinct, always a strong one in me, was stimulated by the hunting up of old authors for Everyman, and picking up the literary trail in the Reading Room of the British Museum. . . . The Reading Room itself was the most extraordinary club in the world, where one met poets and lunatics, beggars and literary big-wigs. . . .

In those purgatorial years, when the huge first batches of "Everyman" were getting ready, I had a regular London beat between the British Museum and Bedford Street, where the old chief sat in wait. In his exorbitant way he was so obsessed by his great scheme that he could think of nothing else. He would often send by post a list of twenty authors, known and unknown, famous and obscure, that had been suggested for Everyman volumes, which he expected me to read before noon, and sum up in a sentence. . . .

As my daily beat became known, I was often waylaid by would-be contributors who would try to buttonhole me, and pour out endless suggestions. They even pursued me into Dent's office, and the same chase went on under the big dome of the British Museum. That recalls long winter afternoons when a lurking fog had stolen in, and cast a haze over our seats when the electric lights going full blast made the place look like a monstrous wheel. Its spokes were the lines of reading desks at which the bookworms, and what somebody called "the Museum beetles," sat in a silence only broken by the flutter of papers, voices speaking in undertone. Occasionally a newcomer, who did not know the ropes, would engage in lively conversation, and the poor beetles would raise their mournful heads and look aghast at the outrage.— From "Wales England Wed," An Autobiography by ERNEST RHYS. (New York: Dutton).

From My Library Walls

AN OLD ENGRAVING hangs upon my library walls. From an architectural standpoint, it is ugly; from a typographical and literary standpoint, it is associated directly or indirectly with the oldest printing in British North America, and with the Golden Age of Literature in America. The engraving shows the old University Press building in Brattle Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as it appeared when I served my apprenticeship there in 1891; and of which institution, in its new building on the Charles River, I became the executive head four years later.

It was the association with the Golden Age of Literature that first impressed me. Who could criticize the architecture of any building from which had issued *first editions* of such great American authors as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jared Sparks, William Hickling Prescott, George Ticknor, John Gorham Palfrey, Edward Everett, Richard Henry Dana, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John Greenleaf Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and James Russell Lowell! Within these actual walls, precious gems of thought had *first* been given permanent settings; from these same doors these jewels had *first* been sent forth to all the world to influence and enrich mankind!

Later the rich historic associations began to make their impress upon me—when I came to realize that the roots of this printing office ran back to the earliest bookmaking establishment in British North America; to the "Bay Psalm Book" and John Eliot's "Indian Bible." The picture of the old building in Brattle Square becomes quite modern to me as my mind goes back to the Stephen Daye Press, set up in 1639 in the house of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College; it starts for me a train of thought that bridges the centuries and connects the two.

* * *

The first picture that comes to me shows a little company on board the good ship "John of London," setting sail from London in the summer of 1638. We discover the Reverend Josse Glover, a dissenting minister from Surrey, England, with his wife; Stephen Daye and his family, and three other apprentice journeymen. In the hold of the ship is a printing-press and a small amount of type and printing material. This worthy clergyman was determined to establish a printing-office in the new world through which should be disseminated the doctrines of the Puritan fathers. This took courage, as witness the statement of Governor Berkeley of Virginia: "I thank God we have no free schools or printing; and I hope we shall not have, these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and heresies and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the government."

But the Reverend Glover did not live to reach American shores. His widow set up this first printing-office in Cambridge, placing Stephen Daye at its head. President Dunster of Harvard at once recognized the importance of the undertaking, and offered the widow the privilege of setting up her establishment in the house then located in the College yard, where Massachusetts Hall now stands. The Reverend Dunster even became so attached to the printing establishment that he married the widow! So here, in the President's House, was printed the "Freeman's Oath," a broadside which was to America what the "Letters of Indulgence" was to Italy. Of this earliest known American cradle book, not a single copy exists. From this first press came "An Almanack for the year 1639 by William Peirce Mariner." Of this not a single copy exists; its importance lying in the fact that it represents the beginning of printed literature in America.

The "Bay Psalm Book" appeared in 1640, and this stands today as the first book published in the American colonies of which copies are extant. Ten examples are known to be in existence, but of them only those in the Bodleian, the John Carter Brown, the New York Public, and the Cornelius Vanderbilt libraries are complete. From a collector's standpoint, this volume is the most valuable book printed on paper in the world, worth even more than the famous Gutenberg Bible, a reasonable cash estimate being perhaps $250,000.

As the history of the Cambridge Press continues down toward my own epoch, I find myself particularly interested in Samuel Green, who assumed the management of the press in 1649, soon after Matthew Daye passed on, and in Marmaduke Johnson, who joined Green in 1660. During their regime, the John Eliot "Indian Bible" was produced, which stands as one of the most extraordinary literary and bookmaking achievements ever accomplished. Within the space of only twenty years, the Reverend John Eliot learned to speak the Indian language, reduced it from a spoken to a written basis, taught the Indians how to read their own language, translated the Old and New Testaments into the Indian language, secured funds from England, and with the coöperation of these printers produced the complete Bible, when the entire available printing facilities were a single hand press!

* * *

But the journey down the years toward the building, shown in my engraving, was interrupted for nearly a century. The ancient town of Cambridge held the monopoly, during the first thirty-seven years of its history, in the making of books in America; and then, with the passing of Samuel Green in 1702, all printing there came to an abrupt end. Except for eleven months just preceding the American Revolution, there was not a single printing-press in operation in the town until William Hibbard re-established the Press in 1800. From that year, down to the time when its responsibility was placed upon my shoulders, the Cambridge imprint was made famous for scholarship and excellence of manufacture by such worthy successors of Stephen Daye as Eliot Metcalf, Charles Folsom, George Nichols, Marshall Bigelow, and John Wilson.

So, to my eyes, the architecture of the old building in the engraving becomes merged into memories and associations both historical and personal, which seem to give it a glorified dignity not to be outdone by Sir Christopher Wren.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Northern Etching

Beyond these barren steeps of rocky islands
The sunset slowly smoulders in a carmine haze;
A white surf line breaks spectrally, the winds are stilled,
The restless waters dyed with lilac glaze.

The final fire of sunken sun fades from cold rocks,
Spills lustrous lacquer on a group of shining seals,
As at this hour of evening the first star burns,
As now a final seabird landward wheels.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Hepzibah's First Customer

THE DOOR, which opened with difficulty, on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. He was clad rather shabbily (but, as it seemed, more owing to his mother's carelessness than his father's poverty), in a blue apron, very wide and short trousers, shoes somewhat out at the toes, and a chip-hat, with the frizzles of his curly hair sticking through its crevices. A book and a small slate, under his arm, indicated that he was on his way to school. He stared at Hepzibah a moment, as an elder customer than himself would have been likely enough to do, not knowing what to make of the tragic attitude and queer scowl wherewith she regarded him.

"Well, child," said she, taking heart at sight of a personage so little formidable,—"well, my child, what did you wish for?"

"That Jim Crow there in the window," answered the urchin, holding out a cent, and pointing to the gingerbread figure that had attracted his notice, as he loitered along to school; "the one that has not a broken foot."

So Hepzibah put forth her lank arm, and, taking the effigy from the shop-window, delivered it to her first customer.

"No matter for the money," said she, giving him a little push toward the door; for her old gentility was contumaciously squeamish at sight of the copper coin, and, besides, it seemed such pitiful meanness to take the child's pocket-money in exchange for a bit of stale gingerbread. "No matter for the cent. You are welcome to Jim Crow."

The child, staring with round eyes at this instance of liberality, wholly unprecedented in his large experience of cent-shops, took the man of gingerbread, and quitted the premises. No sooner had he reached the sidewalk (little cannibal that he was!) than Jim Crow's head was in his mouth. As he had not been careful to shut the door, Hepzibah was at the pains of closing it after him, with a pettish ejaculation or two about the troublesomeness of young people, and particularly of small boys. She had just placed another representative of the renowned Jim Crow at the window, when again the shop bell tinkled clamorously, and again the door being thrust open, with its characteristic jerk and jar, disclosed the same ruddy little urchin who, precisely two minutes ago, had made his exit. The crumbs and discoloration of the cannibal feast, as yet hardly consummated, were exceedingly visible about his mouth.

"What is it now, child?" asked the maiden lady rather impatiently; "did you come back to shut the door?"

"No," answered the urchin, pointing to the figure that had just been put up; "I want that other Jim Crow."

"Well, here it is for you," said Hepzibah, reaching it down; but recognizing that this pertinacious customer would not quit her on any other terms, so long as she had a gingerbread figure in her shop, she partly drew back her extended hand. "Where is the cent?"

The little boy had the cent ready, but, like a true-born Yankee, would have preferred the better bargain to the worse. Looking somewhat chagrined, he put the coin into Hepzibah's hand, and departed, sending the second Jim Crow in quest of the former one. —From "The House of the Seven Gables," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

A Tree Cut Down

When a tree is felled,
Maybe the moon shows earlier or a strange star
Sings forth boldly.
On the ground shivers the wreck of a million leaves.
The stem lies prone, cut through,
And the sun shines plain on its heart.
At twilight—only a mass of shadow, and above,
The sky grown wide.

MARIE GILCHRIST

INDISPENSABLE to personal advancement

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Mrs. Roosevelt on Lookout for War Duties ..... By Mary Hornaday

Wartime is a tough time for Mrs. Roosevelt even as for you and me.

Even after all these months, the President's wife has not found a satisfactory job to do toward winning the war. Most of the time she just gets criticized for what she does wrong.

What a howl went up last week when she arrived in Nevada to spend 10 days' vacation on a ranch after all the Office of Defense Transportation has been telling us about not traveling for pleasure!

Newspaper reports at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences have become increasingly bold in delving into the ethics of her activities.

"Did you have your horses transported from Ft. Myer, Va., to Hyde Park by Army truck?" she was asked the other day. She admitted they had been.

"Did you get any letters blaming you for the Detroit race riots?" another reporter wanted to know.

"Oh, yes, and there were some editorials, too," Mrs. Roosevelt replied.

Recently when she arrived at the University of Missouri in an Army bomber to speak, she was asked, "How come?" The explanation was that she had been traveling to visit Wacs with Mrs. Hobby and was dropped off at the University.

Victory Garden Banned

The Department of Agriculture wouldn't even let Mrs. Roosevelt have a victory garden at the White House. Too many bricks and stones in the soil, they said.

When the war began, Mrs. Roosevelt went overboard in enthusiasm and took a full-time job as Assistant Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. She soon learned the hard way that didn't work.

Most women who aren't doing anything else for the war are spending a good deal of time wrestling with rationing and with laundry and other household problems. Of course, at the White House there is little of that for Mrs. Roosevelt to do. If she wants to have 50 to 100 Senate women in to luncheon as she did recently, it's up to her housekeeper to discover what kind of unrationed food she can serve.

The war has interfered with many of Mrs. Roosevelt's regular peacetime activities. The gasoline and tire shortages keep her from going many places. She has given up her lecture series that used to cost her sponsors $1,000 apiece.

After the race riots in Detroit she canceled a trip she had planned to make a visit to a day-care center there.

About all the regular work she has left is her "My Day" newspaper column and "If You Ask Me" each month in the Ladies' Home Journal. The censorship office got after her column now and then, usually when she talks about the weather which is now a military secret.

Constant Vigilance Needed

"I'm taking the weather more seriously," Mrs. Roosevelt confessed the other day. "I never took it very seriously before."

It's so easy when you are the President's wife to let something slip about the whereabouts of the President when he's away from Washington. When Mr. Churchill left the White House last time, Mrs. Roosevelt casually remarked in print that her press conference was being held in the Monroe room again, now that Mr. Churchill had left. Actually it was some days before he arrived back in England.

Several New Deal agencies in which Mrs. Roosevelt has had a special finger have been victims of the congressional ax. The National Youth Administration, whose birth Mrs. Roosevelt attended, is out entirely. The Farm Security Administration, which started Arthurdale and other subsistence homesteads often visited by Mrs. Roosevelt, came through by the skin of its teeth this session.

A plan Mrs. Roosevelt recently sponsored at the request of members of the American Friends Service to have a group of conscientious objectors trained and sent abroad for relief work was also banned by Congress when the American Legion heard about it.

Helped Soldier Morale

Mrs. Roosevelt was influential in getting Josephine Schain named a member of the American delegation to the Food Conference. They had worked together in the old Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

The wartime activity that Mrs. Roosevelt felt was most useful was her trip to England. She did real good in bolstering morale of American soldiers there and making friends with the British. That is why we in Washington won't be surprised if she takes off for the Far East before long to return Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's visit. Besides, her son James has been urging her to go to visit American soldiers in New Zealand and Australia.

"I have lots of ideas, but they are not worth much because I don't have responsibilities," Mrs. Roosevelt told one of the women reporters at her last press conference. It almost seemed as if she envied our prospect of pounding hot Washington pavements for news all summer.

Present War Runs Span of World War I

WASHINGTON July 14 (AP)—Today is our 585th day of war.

In World War I that day came on Nov. 11, 1918, and the war ended. Today, the United States is just getting its teeth into this one.

Where military security permits, comparisons show the vaster cost, extent, and intricacy of World War II.

The first World War, in which Americans fought almost entirely on French soil, cost this country $22,000,000,000. Besides that the United States loaned Allies some $10,000,000,000, only part of which was repaid.

From Pearl Harbor to the end of June, 1943, the Treasury estimates this country's war spending at more than $90,000,000,000. This did not take into account unpaid commitments, such as on contracts. The nation's war spending for the present fiscal year, which began July 1, has been estimated at $100,000,000,000.

But this war is being waged on the seven seas, and United States armed forces are on every continent and subcontinent. Whereas the United States Army had one big front in France 25 years ago, there now are fronts in New Guinea, the Solomons, China and the Mediterranean, with prospects of many more.

Nine Million Under Arms

In 1918, American armed forces totaled 4,800,000. Of these, 4,057,000 were in the Army and 2,086,000 soldiers got overseas.

Today, the armed forces' total is placed at 9,200,000 in testimony before Congress by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective servise director.

Their breakdown as to the separate strengths of the services was not published, but Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney later testified that the Army had "in service at this moment in the vicinity of 6,800,000." War Information Director Elmer Davis says some 2,000,000 of these are overseas.

In 1918, the Navy had around 750,000 men. It now has something like 2,400,000 men — including Marines, Coast Guards and auxiliaries.

In 1918, selective-service inductions totaled 2,810,296. Today, the testimony before Congress showed, 5,400,000 have been inducted.

Production in this war exceeds by far the war materials hammered out to defeat the Kaiser in World War I.

A quarter of a century ago the United States steel-making capacity of 35,000,000 tons annually was considered huge. Today American steel mills turn out something like 100,000,000 tons a year.

One of the most telling changes may be found in shipping. In the first World War, the first wartime cargo ship came off the ways in August, 1917—four months after the United States declared war. Up to Nov. 1, 1918, the nation produced 400 ships amounting to 2,688,771 deadweight tons.

Huge Ship Output

Contrast this with production since Pearl Harbor: Nine ships were delivered between the fateful Dec. 7 and the end of 1941. There were 746 in 1942, and 879 up to June 30 in 1943—a total of 1,634 ships since Pearl Harbor. Production this year is double that for 1942, and is expected to reach 19,000,000 deadweight tons.

In the first World War, Americans fought in France largely with British and French planes, tanks, and guns.

This war found the United States better tooled and prepared for war production because of prewar manufacture both for the preparedness program and for future Allies under Lend Lease.

Today the United States is supplying arms to our Allies in large quantities, though in some cases Americans use British equipment through reciprocal lend lease.

The two wars provide some startling comparisons:

In 1917, we entered hostilities with 55 planes, 51 of which were obsolete and the other four obsolescent.

Today—well, we produced 49,000 planes in 1942 alone, during which year the Army Air Forces say they shot down 987 enemy planes of all types in plane-to-plane combat and lost 309 in the same manner.

Aerial Box Score

The Army's box score for the first World War was 755 enemy planes downed, 357 of ours lost.

In the first World War we produced 4,089 service planes, but few got into combat. Meanwhile, we used 3,800 planes furnished by our Allies. We had an Air Force personnel of 200,000 men.

Today the Army Air Force alone is expected to number around 2,500,000 men by the end of the year, and we are equipping not only ourselves but furnishing vast numbers of planes to British and Russian fliers.

In artillery and tanks, too, we used much equipment furnished by our Allies during the first World War. Today we build and ship them around the world to the United Nations. Example:

We had 241 tanks in Europe at the end of the last war, which were supplied chiefly by Britain and France.

But almost that many have been sent abroad on a single transport in this war.

Army casualties in the two wars:

World War I (from the War Department):

Fatalities	126,000
Wounded	234,300
Prisoners and missing	4,500
Total	364,800

For this war, the War Department's latest casualty list shows:

Fatalities	8,533
Wounded	17,094
Missing	21,046
Prisoners	17,948
Total	64,621

Navy casualties in World War I are given as a total of 871 killed or lost at sea. Contrast this figure with the Navy's latest casualty list:

Fatalities	8,163
Wounded	4,734
Missing	10,533
Prisoners	3,593
Total	27,023

The story for the Navy is vastly different thus far. Its casualties number many times those of World War I, when it saw relatively little more than convoy duty. Today, fighting around the world, both on the sea and in the air, its casualties mount as its size grows.

Most Powerful Fleet

Secretary Frank Knox recently said: "We have, by far, the most powerful fleet in the world in actual commission.

"By the end of 1943 we shall have increased that fleet, over the fleet of 1942, by 60 per cent in tonnage and 100 per cent in number."

Here are some other factors which make this war different from the last:

A quarter of a century ago the one main front, France, was relatively easy to reach. The submarine was being licked then as recent reports say it is getting under control now. Today, the Allies face the fortress of Europe from the toeholds of Sicily, England, and North Africa, and indirectly from Russia.

Russia, knocked out before the end of the first World War, is a potent factor in this one. Soviet resistance is a bulwark of the "get-Hitler-first" method of disposing of the Axis as we arm and build to crush the hastily built empire of Japan.

For, when the battle of Europe is over, the Pacific still will be a big theater of war. Japan is not on our side this time. For a full year (since the Battle of Midway) the Japanese have consolidated and girded themselves for a defensive war.

Attacking Fringes

Now American forces are attacking the fringes of their fortifications in the Pacific, pressing further into the Solomons and New Guinea and preparing to launch operations into and through China.

Air power has carried the ravages of this war to the end of the earth and made it a truly global affair, in contrast with the last war, which was more accurately a European than a world war.

Air transport plays an important part, supplying remote areas with which there is no land connection, such as China. No two spots on the globe now are more than 60 air hours apart.

But there is yet another difference. Peace came in 1918 with surprising suddenness. World War I documents speak repeatedly of the big offensive that was to crush Germany in the summer of 1919.

Then Germany folded up in the fall of 1918. The armistice confronted the Allies with the task of building a peace for which they had not adequately prepared themselves.

Now, there are many postwar plans. People all over the globe are so interested in them that their leaders are inclined to warn them to win the war first before they tackle the peace.

But men are planning, and definite ideas of how to deal with postwar problems are developing in every Allied camp.

Navy Adds Hellcat To Air-Fighter List

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The United States Navy, already the world's leader in the development of carrier-based fighter planes, has a new championship contender with a significant name—Hellcat—and the assurance of the Truman Committee that it is capable of exceptional performance.

Mention of the plane by the Senate Committee investigating the war program lifted it from the secret list, but further details presumably must await battle tests, which may not be far off.

Officially, the plane is the F6F, built by the Gruman Corporation, which also builds the Wildcat, mainstay of Navy fighters in the South Pacific until the high-speed Vought-Sikorsky Corsair (F4U) reached the scene to take over a full share of the burden.

When the Hellcat joins the Corsair, air experts predict the Navy will have two fighters far outclassing any opposition. The Truman Committee, not always lavish in its appraisal of American planes, calls the Corsair "a fine naval fighter," and the Hellcat "capable of exceptional performance."

From Florida High School to Connecticut Farm

Youthful volunteers from South prove worth in plan evolved by their principal.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

So proficient as volunteer agricultural workers have 33 Florida high-school boys proved on a large Connecticut farm that there's every indication they will be given their transportation back home in the fall as a bonus for their summer's help with the poultry, cows, planting, and harvesting of the crops.

With winter-grown crops already harvested by the time their Sarasota, Fla., school vacation began, and with few industries in their neighborhood to attract them, most of these Sarasota Victory Farm Volunteers—as they call themselves—would have remained idle all summer had it not been for the plan evolved by their school principal, Carl Strode.

For a number of summers, Mr. Strode has counseled at boys' camps in New Hampshire. But this year he got to thinking what might be done to help out the farm labor shortage. He talked it over with his wife, and figured that if they, together with their son Bill, age 13, could gather together a half-dozen other youngsters, they might make a useful contribution to the stituation.

Best Offer

Communicating with several State agricultural colleges in various northern States, since most southern crops are grown earlier in the season, Mr. Strode received his best offer from Connecticut. He was told that a large group of boys, as many as 40, could be used. They would be paid $4 a day, and barracks would be supplied.

Mr. Strode succeeded in rounding up 33 volunteers. Under his leadership, and with Mrs. Strode along as "camp mother" and Mrs. I. Duke, Manager of the Nokomis, Fla., school cafeteria, to prepare their meals, the boys are housed this summer in comfortable barracks on the A. H. Grant & Sons farm in Melrose, Conn. Their transportation north was prepaid by the Grants, money being deducted from their earnings each week to repay it.

The boys are all enthusiastic over the venture. Most of them never had been north, and a few never had been on a train. Here was their opportunity not only to learn something about other parts of their country, but at the same time to contribute much to the general good.

Trip an Event

They left Sarasota by special bus a month ago, going to Tampa, where they boarded the train for New York. Crossing the "Big City" from Pennsylvania Station to Grand Central, loaded with baggage, was an event in itself. Another train took them to Hartford, Conn. There they were met with station wagons from the Grant farm.

What they would have done without Mrs. Duke and her delicious southern cooking is hard to say. The Grants had furnished the barracks on short notice, and, for a few days, meals were served under difficulties. But gradually food stocks were laid in, pots and pans were added to the equipment, and, with the boys divided into seven "kitchen-police" squads, order quickly was restored. Things move in precision style now.

Reveille is sounded at 6 a. m. Breakfast is at 6:30, and at 7:30 the boys are hard at work in the fields under the direction of Emery Abbey, foreman on the Grant farm. At noon, luncheon is sent out to them in the fields. At 5 o'clock they return to the barracks for dinner at 6.

Swimming Hole

With the exception of the K. P.'s on duty, the rest of the boys are free then until taps at 9:30. Some pursue their hobbies, some read or write letters home. Others gather for a bit of music. Still others do their own laundry. Or perhaps they hike off to the swimming hole which they have made by damming up a near-by brook. Mr. Grant helped by hauling in 75 sacks of sand for the dam.

Each bunk in the barracks bears the name—or nickname—of the occupant. Like soldiers' "barracks," "pin-up" girls, snapshots from home, and "slogans" adorn the walls. On Tuesday evenings there are movies, furnished by the Connecticut Council of Churches. On Sundays, the boys attend services in the little town of Broad Brook, a mile and a half distant.

"For the most part, these boys would have remained idle at home all summer," commented Mr. Strode, "a situation, I think, which often contributes to juvenile delinquency. Here, they are performing a useful task, earning good money, and, in their leisure time, learning something about this part of the country."

The boys send money home regularly, or invest it in War Bonds. Some have spent week ends in near-by Hartford or Springfield, and other trips to places of interest are in prospect.

Both Lynn and Boyd Grant, who carry on the business of A. H. Grant & Sons, are most enthusiastic over the plan. Lynn's daughter "Pat" and Boyd's son "Bob" attend the Connecticut Agricultural College, and join with the Sarasota Volunteers in making this a most profitable summer for all concerned.

By a Staff Photographer

33 Florida Lads Demonstrate New Maxim—Go North, and Farm

With Florida-grown crops already harvested in their home State by the time their summer vacation rolled around, 33 students at the Sarasota High School, under the leadership of their school principal, sought and obtained work on a Connecticut farm for the summer. (1) Home of Lynn Grant, of A. H. Grant & Sons, Melrose, Conn., on whose farm the boys are helping with poultry, cows, and crops. (2) It's not a case of "all work and no play," as may be seen here as three of the boys tune up with saxophone, trumpet, and an improvised drum on a suitcase cover. (3) "Chucky" the dog helps out, too, as the boys prepare poultry for shipping. (4) Best of all are Mrs. Duke's real southern-cooked dinners. (5) Here are the Victory Volunteers in "Double V" formation. Front row, left to right: Carl Strode, Sarasota High School Principal, leader of the boys; Mrs. Strode; Boyd Grant and Lynn Grant, proprietors of the A. H. Grant & Sons farm. "Pat" Grant, daughter of Lynn Grant, and Emery Abbey, foreman on the farm and in direct charge of the 33 volunteers. (6) There's time for hobbies, too, as these two boys demonstrate with a model plane they are building.

Typewriter Joins Machine Gun on Front Line

AN ALLIED FORCE COMMAND POST IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14 (AP)—With Allied soldiers in Sicily carrying the latest weapons went war correspondents and photographers carrying typewriters, notebooks, and cameras.

They are giving the people of the United Nations firsthand accounts in words and pictures of the first direct thrust into Hitler's European stronghold.

A total of 54 American, British, Canadian, and Australian correspondents went with combat forces invading the island. At least 20 of them landed with troops fighting their way first on the beaches and then inland.

Twenty-nine others were assigned directly to naval forces participating in the operations, and the remainder to field headquarters of commanders.

It is the largest force of correspondents and photographers ever taken on such a venture and each one carried only the weapons of his trade and no instruments of war.

As long ago as June 12 Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower took the correspondents in North Africa—numbering nearly 100—into his confidence on Allied plans.

Then correspondents began to disappear singly to join units with which they were to go in the landings. At least one was assigned to each major army unit participating in the invasion.

Even earlier, however, a few were given the opportunity of spending a month with American troops training for amphibious military operations, writing accounts of their observations which could be released for publication only after the attack on Sicily began.

The majority of the correspondents in North Africa who lacked assignments with the combat forces elected to remain in Algiers, Algeria. Others accompanied advanced public relations headquarters to this forward command post.

Front-Line Photos

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 14 (AP)—When United States soldiers poured ashore onto the beaches of Sicily they weren't thinking about getting their pictures in the hometown papers.

But they did, some 72 hours later.

Covering the greatest American force fighting overseas today is one of the most effective units of the Army Pictorial Service anywhere in the world. With it is a pool of ace photographers from the leading news photo services and news reels of the United States.

First pictures of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's new Seventh Army in action near Licata were taken July 10 by an Associated Press cameraman, operating for the Wartime Still Photographic Pool. His bag loaded with "hot" negatives, he left the Sicilian coast aboard an empty landing ship and reached an African base on July 12.

Army technicians developed his film and Army officers helped write the captions and see the pictures through censorship.

By midnight, his pictures were being radioed to Washington by Army transmitter—seven pictures in 45 minutes.

The remainder of the pictures were put in an air-courier pouch by an Army officer with expectation that they will reach the United States by July 18.

This incident is only one of several outstanding achievements in picture coverage during the new campaign which are the result of co-ordinated efforts of the Army Signal Corps of which the Pictorial Service is a part.

It far surpasses arrangements by Army Public Relations for reportorial coverage of the American combat troops. The American press associations have yet to receive front-line stories from their own correspondents with the American divisions in Sicily. These men have been unable to get their stories sent to the outside world even after three days.

Stories 'Pooled'

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Better communications, Army aid in getting the news out, and a willingness by United States newspapers and press services to "pool" eyewitness stories are bringing to American newspaper readers a vivid and well-rounded picture of the Sicilian invasion.

The volume of military news from Sicily, despite the remoteness of that island in terms of communications, was said by Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Warner of Army Public Relations to be enormously larger than was transmitted in the early stages of the North African landings last November, and it is coming through faster.

The use of "pooled" copy is running 10 times greater than in the North African operations, it was estimated by Colonel Warner, who helped work out with the Office of War Information the arrangements by which a story by one correspondent may be carried by all news agencies under his signature with the words "representing the combined U. S. press."

Report by Eden

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced today that the British Government is looking into the possibility of getting Allied military authorities in North Africa to lift the month's limitation on the stay of political correspondents going there.

Replying to questioners in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden said the time limit was agreed upon by Allied Headquarters at the end of May, when additional correspondents were permitted to enter for the purpose of covering political and not military matters.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	1,700,000
Previous day's sales	1,394,110
1943 vol. to date	180,582,962
1942 vol. to date	55,733,041

Stks (Dividends) (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	12	12¼	12	12⅛	
Adams-Millis 2g	2	32	32	32	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	23	46⅜	45½	46⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	107	6½	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	196	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	52	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 xw	59	28⅜	27¼	27½	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	3	43¾	42⅜	43½	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	27	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (¾ae)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	163	163	163	+ ½
Allied Mills ⅓g	11	23¾	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	15	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	92	92	92	+1
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	11	42⅝	42½	42⅝	
Alpha P Cem ¾g	7	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	*6	86¼	85⅞	86¼	+ ⅞
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	5	74⅝	74	74	— ⅛
Am Bank N .40g	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Am Bank N pf 3	90	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¼ae)	21	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	8	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	80	133	132	132	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	36	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	10	179	179	179	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 2g	54	40½	39	39½	—1¼
Am C&F pf 10¾ag	2	78	78	78	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	60	111½	110	110¾	— ⅞
Am Cryn Sug ½g	23	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	5	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	33¼	31½	33½	
Am European .15g	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	10	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
Am & For Power	43	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	2	85	85	85	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	104	26	25	25½	+ ⅛
Am-Haw 5S 11½g	3	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅜
Am Hide&Leath	7	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69	69	69	
Am Ice	2	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	59¼	58½	59¼	+ ¼
Am Internat ¼ag	16	9⅛	8¾	9	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Locomotive	62	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½zk	8	107	105¾	107	+1½
Am M & Fdy .40g	1	15	15	15	
Am Ma & Met ½g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	24½	24½	24½	
Am Metal pf 6	100	121¼	120⅝	121¼	+1¼
Am News 1.80	170	22	22	22	
Am Pow & Light	15	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L 5& pf	38	42¾	41⅞	42	+1⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	59	36¾	28⅞	36	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	47	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Am Rad&StSpf7	2	172	172	172	
Am Rolling M .40g	76	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	380	68	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	5	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	130	52⅜	52	52	
Am Smelt&R (2)	18	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	80	158	158	158	+1
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Am Snuff pf (6)	10	150¼	150	150	
Am Sti Fdry (1g)	24	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾ag)	19	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90g	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	8	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111⅞	11 ⅞	111⅞	
Am Sum Tob (1g)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	156¼	156⅛	156½	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	7	62½	63	63½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	10	65	65	65	
Am Tob pf (6)	60	145¾	145¾	145¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	14	11¾	11½	11¾	
Am Viscose 1½g	4	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120	120	120	+ ½
Am Water Works	56	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	23	6⅝	6½	6½	
Anaconda Cop (1g)	89	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g	90	20¼	28¾	29	
Archer Hack .30g	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Andes Copper (¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅛
Armour III	24	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Armour III pr pf	16	64	63½	64	+2
Armstrong Cork 3g	8	39	38¾	39	+1
Arnold Const (½g)	7	9⅝	9½	9½	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	13	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 3pf 6	50	95½	94	95¼	+1¼
Assd DG 2pf 7	241	90	88½	90	+1
Atch T & SF 4½g	76	65	63	63	—1⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	6	87¼	85	87¼	+2¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	47	35⅞	35	35	
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Atl Refining (.30g)	10	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	70	111½	111¼	111½	+ ½
Atlas Corp (1¼g)	34	12⅜	12⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 1¼g	670	68¾	67⅞	68½	+ ¾
Austin Nichols	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	910	69	65¾	68½	+5½
Aviation Cp (.10g)	66	5⅜	5½	5½	

Stks (Dividends) (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Gen Cigar 1	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	48	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	12	44	43¾	44	+ ½
Gen Fds pf4½	70	114¼	114	114	—1
Gen G & El A	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	39	56	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A (3e)	1	2	27	27	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ½g	7	23¼	23¼	23	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	17	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Pub Service	10	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf6	10	111½	111½	111½	+1½
Gen Realt&Util	9	1¾	1½	1⅝	
Gen Refract .60g	17	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	*2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½sk	170	86	89½	89¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen T Ind pf 6	60	112	112	112	
Gen T & Rub ½g	18	25	24½	25	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	50	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br 5& pf 6	1	82	82	82	+ ½
Glidden Co (.60g)	9	22¼	22	22	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	2	55¾	55⅜	55¾	
Goodrich (BF) ½zg	57	42¾	41¾	42½	+1½
Goodyear Tire 1½zg	61	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+1⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	108½	108	108	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Goth Hos pf 7	40	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby Con M .60	3	6	7/8	5⅞	— ⅛
Grand Union	1	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Granite C S 17½g	9	13	12⅜	13	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	75	32¼	31⅞	32	
Gt West Sug 1½ag	6	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	120	150½	150½	150½	
Green (H L) (2a)	5	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	13	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Grum Air En 1g	21	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
Guantan Sugar	16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	30	146⅜	144	146⅜	+1⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	6	40½	40⅜	40¼	+ ⅛
Hack Water (1½)	1	27½	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
Hall Print (1)	31	18⅜	17	18	+1
Hamil Wat pf 6	20	109¼	109¼	109¼	+1¼
Harb-Walker ½g	14	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	80	109	109	109	
Hercules Motors 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd (1g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
Hershey Choc (3)	3	71	71	71	+1⅛
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	112¾	111¾	112¾	+1¾
Hinde&Dau P ½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Hires (CE) (1.20)	23	25⅜	24¼	24¼	— ½
Holland Furn (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
Hollander&Son ¾ag	3	16⅝	16½	16½	
Holly Sugar (1)	*2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Homestake Mining	56	39¼	38½	38⅞	+ ½
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	3	16	15⅞	6	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
Household pf 5	60	111½	111½	111½	—1½
Houston Oil	104	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	4	37⅛	36¾	37	— ¼
Hudson & Man	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hudson & Man pf	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Hudson Bay (h2)	9	7	26¾	6¾	— ¼
Hudson Motor	16	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Hupp Motor	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Illinois Central	57	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	350	47½	47	47½	+ ½
Ill Central pf	17	31¼	30½	31¼	+1¼
Indpls P&L .90g	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
Indus. Rayon (2)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	3	96¼	96	96	— ⅜
Inland Steel (2g)	2	78	77¼	78	+1
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	21	14½	14¼	14¼	
Insuransh ct (.20)	2	8½	8½	8½	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	37½	37½	37½	
Intercon Rubber 1e	14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	82	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	174	174	174	+1
Int Harvester (2)	21	49½	73¾	74¼	+ ¼
Int Harv pf (7)	180	175¼	172¾	175¼	+2¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	13	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ½ag	41	18¾	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
Int Mining	18	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	146	34½	33	33⅞	+ ⅞
Int Nick C pf 7	10	138	138	138	+3¾
Int Paper	41	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	12	62½	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼ak	80	71¼	71	71	— ¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	38	37⅝	38	
Int Silver 1½ag	5	48	47	48	+2
Int Silver pf (7)	115	115	115	115	+6¾
Int Tel & Tel	195	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Int T & T pr ct	2	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅜
Interst Dept S ¾ag	5	16⅛	16	16	
Int Dept S pr 7	17	108½	108½	108½	
Island Crk Coal 1g	2	30	30	30	
Jarvis (WB) (.60g)	8	16	15¼	16	+ ⅜
Jewel Tea (1)	3	34	34	34	+ ½
Johns-Manville 1g	5	86¼	85¾	86	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl 1½g	86	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Jones&L St pf A 5	3	64	63½	64	+ ½
Jones&L St pf B 5	9	80½	79½	80½	+1¾
Joy Mfg (.40g)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	
Kalam St&F (.60)	6	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
Kan City South	18	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Kaufmann pf 5	20	102	102	102	+ ¼
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½ag	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	146	35	24½	34½	
Keystone S&W ½ag	14	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	8	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Kinney $5 pf 3k	20	47¼	47	47¼	— ¼
Kresge (SS) (½ag)	29	22⅞	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Kresge D St 1.40g	6	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	7	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	30	15	15	15	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	40	69	68	69	+ ¼
Lambert Co (1½)	4	28	27¾	28	— ¼
Lane Bryant (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	
Lee Rub&Tire 1¼g	1	39	39	39	+1
Lehigh Port C 1½	4	27	26½	26½	
Lehigh Val Coal	13	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	8	18⅜	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	14	.7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	16	32	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	9	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	72	8¾	8	8	
Life Savers (1.60)	4	37¼	37	37	
Liggett&Myers (3)	10	70	69½	70	
Liggett&My B (3)	15	72¾	72½	72¾	
Lima Locomo 1g	5	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
Link-Belt (2)	1	41	41	41	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	21	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
Lijuid Carbonic 1a	26	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Lockheed Airc (1g)	21	21¼	20⅜	21¼	— ⅞
Loew's Inc 2a	27	63¼	62¼	63¼	+1
Lone Star Cem (3)	9	51	50½	51	+ ¾
Long-Bell Lbr A	5	10	9⅞	10	
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	8	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Lorillard P ½ag	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Louisv & Nash 2g	4	77	76	77	+1¼
Louisv G&E A 1¼	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	7	26¾	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Macy (R H) (2)	24	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar ½ag	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Magma Copper ¼ag	7	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	31	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Mandel Bros (1½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Ex	54	4¾	4	4¼	
Mar Midland .16g	95	6¾	6¾	6¾	
MarkStRy pr pf	270	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	*64	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	21	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	3	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
Master El (.70g)	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
Mathiesen Alk ½ag	17	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅜
May Dept Strs (3)	4	57	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
Maytag Co	5	6½	6½	6½	
McCall Corp 1.40	*3	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
McCrory Stores 1	8	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
McGraw Elec (1)	4	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+1
McGraw-Hill .35g	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
McIntyre P h2.22a	7	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
McKess & Rob (1)	16	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .30g	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
McLellan St .40g	1	11	11	11	
McC pf Bww5½	50	76	76	76	+1
Melville Shoe (2)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	53.1	Prev. day	52.7
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	37.2
1943 high	52.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks (Dividends) (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Mengel Co (¼ae)	38	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Mengel Spf 2½	240	41	41	41	+1
Merch & M Tr 1g	3	26½	26	26	— ⅞
Mesta Mach 1⅞g	3	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ½ag	33	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	32	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Midland Stl P 1g	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8	60	124	124	124	+1
Minn-Honey Reg 2	5	72¾	72½	72½	
Minn-Moline	5	7¾	7½	7½	
Minn-Mo pf 3½ak	1	97	97	97	+1½
Mission Corp .85e	9	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	19	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	3	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Monsanto Chem (2)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Montgom Ward (2)	24	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
Morrell & Co ¾ag	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¾
Morris & Essex	960	24½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Motor Products ½g	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Motor Wheel(.40g)	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass .80g	2	28	27¾	27¾	
Mullins Mfg B	9	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	1	73½	73½	73½	
Murphy pf 4¾	30	113¾	113¼	113¼	
Murray Corp ½ag	21	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelvinator ½ag	56	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Nash C&StL 1g	50	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Nat Acme (1g)	14	16¾	6¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	4	11	11	11	
Nat Auto F pf .60	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼g	7	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	27	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ½
Nat Bond&Shr .45g	4	21	21	21	+ ½
Nat Can	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	
Nat Cylinder G .80	6	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	55	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs ½g	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Nat Dpt.Strs pf.60	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	*3	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
Nat En & Stpg ⅞g	1	24	24	24	
Nat Gypsum ¼ae	47	1⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gyps pf4½	10	86	86	86	+ ¾
Nat Lead (½)	15	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
NatMal&StlC ½ag	7	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ½g	1	34	34	34	
Nat Pow & Lt	48	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Natl Steel (3)	8	64½	64	64½	+ ¾
Nat Supply	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Nat St½pf5½	240	77	76	76½	— ½
Nat Sup $2pf ½ak	8	47⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	26	6¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp ½ag	98	15¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Newberry JJ 2.40	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Neisner Bros (1)	2	23½	23½	23½	
Nemont Min ¾ag	9	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	
Newport Ind .40g	17	16⅝	16½	16⅜	— ⅛
NewptNewsShip 1g	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
NY Air Brake (1g)	1	40	40	40	
NY Cent RR 1½g	97	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
NY Chi&StL	21	26¼	25½	26	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	14	73½	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
NYC Omnibus1½g	1	25¼	23¼	23¼	+ ½
NY & Harlem 5	20	119	119	119	+ ½
NY NH&H	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
NY Lack&W	40	50	50	50	
NY NH&H pf	79	4½	3½	4	+ ⅛
NY Ont&West	5	¾	¾	¾	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Norf&Westn 10	280	192½	189	190¾	+3¼
No Am Avia (1e)	35	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
North Am Co .67f	138	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Nor Am Co pf 3	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
N Am Co5¼pf2	5	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Northern Pac 1g	126	17⅜	17	17	
Nor St Pr pf5	10	116½	116¼	116¼	+1
Northwest Airl ½e	16	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Northwest Tel 3	20	40	40	40	
NorwalkT&R .20g	3	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Norw Pharm .30g	2	11½	11½	11½	
Nor T&R pf5½	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
Ohii Oil (¼ag)	148	19⅞	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 1g	8	49¾	49¾	49⅝	+ ⅛
Omnibus Corp	10	7½	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
Omnibus C pf 8	20	93¾	91⅝	91⅝	+1⅝
Oppenheim C .80g	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	16	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	13	63⅞	63¾	63⅞	
Pac Am Fish (1e)	8	13½	13	13	
Pac Coast	50	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Pac Coast 2pf	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	12	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Pac Mills (1g)	3	26¼	26½	26½	— ⅜
Pac T&T 2¾ag	40	115½	115½	115½	
Pac Tin Cons	28	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Pac West Oil ½e	23	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
Packard Mot .10g	46	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Pan Am Airways1e	73

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
5000	Ainsworth (.2sg)	9	8½	8½
400	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
900	Aire Aces(¼g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Air-WayElAp (.20g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	96	96	96
100	Alum Ltd (.8a)	102¾	102¾	102¾
80	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107	107	107
460	Alum Ltd pf (6)	117½	117½	117½
240	Alum Co Am (2g)	115¼	114⅝	115⅛
200	Alum Co Am pf (5)	104¼	104¼	104¼
200	Alum Ind	2	1¾	2
700	Am Beverage	32	31⅞	31⅞
190	Am Book	8½	8½	8½
200	Am Box Board	41	38¾	40
1300	Am C P&L A	25⅛	25	25
400	AmCP&LnewA	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
2300	Am Cit P&L B	44⅞	44½	44½
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2600	Am & Fgn P war	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
4500	Am Gas & El (1.60)	29½	28¾	29¼
25	Am Gas&El pf(4½)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
25	Am Gen 12 pf (2)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
100	Am Hard Rub (½g)	20	20	20
100	Am Laun Mch. (1g)	28	28	28
2600	Am Light & T (1.20)	18⅞	18¾	18⅝
8500	Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1300	Am Republics (.10g)	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
400	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Am Superpow 1pf	101	101	101
1300	Am Superpow pf	16⅞	15¾	16⅛
1566	Am Writ Pap	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
16	Appal El P pf (4½g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4190	Ark Nat Gas	1	1	1
13400	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	21¼	21¼	21¼
450	Arc Equip (.70g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Ark Met Wks (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	27½	27½	27½
10	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
2300	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1200	Atlas D Forge (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Atlas Plyw (.60g)	23	22½	23
700	Automat Prod (½g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Averv & Sons (½g)	9	9	9
80	Axton-Fish A	24	23¾	24
2400	Babcock & Wil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Barium Stn Sti	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Basic Refract (.20g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Beaunit Mills (.60)	14¼	14¼	14¼
2100	Beech Aire (1¼g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
110	Bell Tel Can (.8)	38	38	38
20	Ben&Hedpf (2g)	31	31	31
3500	Berk&GayFurn	9	9	9
100	Birds & Pdy (½g)	15	14½	15
1500	Bliss (EW) (.2g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Blue Ridge	50	49¾	49¾
300	Blue Rid cv pf(3d)	14	14	14
1500	Blumenthan(B)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Bohack(HC)	4	4	4
100	Bown-Bilt H	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
900	Braz Tr LP(h¾g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Breeze Corp(.80g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1400	Brewst Aero	8	8	8
200	Bridgpt Mach	8	8	8
200	Brill A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Brill pf	3½	3½	3½
300	Brown F&W (.10e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
400	Brown P & WA (1k)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2000	Buf N&EP pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
130	Buf N&EP bpf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
300	Bzak Hill & S (1)	4	3⅞	4
9800	Burry Biscuit	4	3⅞	4
200	Calamba Sug	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Cal El Pow	6¼	6¼	6¼
2700	Callite Tung (.20g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1400	Can Marconi (h.04g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
125	Can Marconi (h.04g)	48	42	48
75	Carnation (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2600	Carrier Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Cen & SW Ut	96	96	96
50	Cen N Y Pw pf (5)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Cessna Aire	7	7	7
600	ChambMWSt	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Cheesbrough	8	7¾	8
100	Chi Riv & Mch.	21	18⅝	20⅛
1378	Childs pf	17	16	16⅞
1400	Cities Service	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
450	Cit Svc pf	8	8	8
200	Citr&Sub Hom (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2100	Claude Neon Lts	34	33¼	33¾
125	Cleve El Illum (1g)	15	15	15
600	Cleve Tract (3g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
8200	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	ColDevel cv pf(66⅔)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Colonial Airl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2100	ColonPipeline war	52	52	52
50	Colts PFArm (1½g)	86½	86½	87½
280	ColumG&E pf (6)	58	56½	57
600	CommWealth&Sv	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	CompoShM vtc (.30g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	66	65¾	66
400	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	117	117	117
10	Cons GE Bal pf B	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Cons Gas U (1)	38½	38⅜	38½
25	Cons Mng & S (h.1a)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Cons Ret Strs (¾g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
700	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
20	Cont G&E pr pf	11	11	11
400	Cook Pt & V (.80)	13	12½	13⅛
500	Cooper-Bess (.3g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	Copper Range (½g)	7-32	7-32	7-32
400	Cornucu G Min	3⅛	2⅞	3
700	Cosden Petro	26¼	25½	25⅞
530	Cosden Petro pf	29¾	29¼	29¾
2300	Creole Pet	5	5	5
100	Croft Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Crown C Pet	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Crown C Int A	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Crown Drug	21¾	20¾	21¾
4700	Cuban Atl Sug	3	3	3
50	urtis Lte	18¼	17⅝	18¼
800	Darby Pet	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Darlon Rub (¾g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Delay Strs (¼g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Det Gray Ir	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Det Mich Stove(.10g)	17¾	17	17¾
300	Det Rtl Prod (½g)	6	6	6
200	DiveoTwinTrk (¼g)	12¼	12¼	12⅜
1500	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
500	East Gas&F	36⅞	36½	36½
275	EastG&F 6 pf(2¼g)	56	55¾	55¾
150	East G&F pr pf(4½)	39⅛	39½	39⅝
150	East Sta pf A	23⅞	23⅝	23½
225	East Sta pf B	38⅛	38¼	38⅛
440	East SugAs pf(2½k)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Easy Wash MB(⅛e)	8¾	8½	8⅝
36700	El Bond & Sh	79½	78½	79½
1200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	74	74	75
600	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	41⅞	41	41½
250	El P&L 2 pf A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	El P&L war	8¼	8¼	8¼
1200	Emerson Elec (.20g)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
100	Emseo D&Eq (¼g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
98900	EquityCorp	5⅛	5	5
500	Esquire Inc (.20g)	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
700	Fairchild Av (½g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6700	Fairchild En&Air	12	12	12
300	Falstaff Brew (.60)	23	23	23
300	Fensteel Met (¼e)	100½	100¼	100½
125	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	20¼	20	20¼
500	Ford M Can A (h1)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
100	Froedt G pf 1.20)	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
100	Fuller (GA) (2e)	44	44	44
25	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	16	15⅞	15⅞
800	Gen Firepfg (.1)	62	62	62
30	Gen Pub S pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Gen Share	75	74¾	75
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	110¾	110¼	110¾
275	Georg Pow $6 pf(6)	63½	63¼	63½
500	Gilchrist (.40g)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
600	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	83	82	83
50	Gt Atl&P nv (2½g)	33¾	33¾	33¾
800	Gt Nor Paap (.80g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Green(F T&D (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	49½	49½	49½
10900	Gulf Oil (1)	110	110¼	110¼
10	GulfStUtpf(5½)	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Hazeltine (1g)	7	6¾	7
1400	Hecla Min (.15g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
350	Helena Rubin (.2g)	23½	23¼	23½
200	Heyden Chem (.30g)	31½	31	31½
400	Hoe(R)&Co A	9¼	9¼	9¼
900	HollCGold (h.85)	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Humble Oil (¾g)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Hum-Roas P (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Husamann-Lig (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Hydrade Pd (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Ill Iowa Pow	11¼	11¼	11¼
1300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
800	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1¼k)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
800	Ill Zinc (.65g)	15¼	15¼	15¾
800	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	18	18	18
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (h½)	18	17⅞	18
50	Ind Svc 6 pf	38	34	38
800	Ind Svc 7 pf	84½	84½	84½
950	Ina Co N Am (2½g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
300	Int Cig Mch (.80g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
600	Int Hyd-El pf	4	4	4
400	Int Indust	10⅛	10	10⅛
1900	Int Min & Chem war	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8300	Int Petrol (h1)	21¼	21	21
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Int Prod (½g)	1	1	1
100	Int S Rad B	1¼	1¼	1¼
3400	Int Util B	43½	43⅛	43½
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	1	½	1
100	Invest Roy (.04)	20¼	19⅞	20¼
425	Iron Rirm vtc (1.20)	10	10	10
300	Irving Air Ch (1)	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Ital Superpow A	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Jacobs (F. L.)	28	28	28
100	Jeannette Gla	92½	926	92½
30	Jer CP&Lpf (6)	96	96	96
10	Jer CP&LTpf(7)	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Ken-RadT&LA(⅝e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Kennedy's (.80g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Kings C Ltgpf(3½g)	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	KingstonProd(.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Kirk Lake GM(h.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Knott Corp(.30g)	9⅛	9	9
200	Koppers Co pf(6)	98½	98⅛	98½
200	KruegerBrew(.22½g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	Lack RR NJ	34½	34	34
2900	Lake Shore M(h.80)	14¼	13⅝	14⅛
100	LakeyFdy&M(.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	LangUnBakA(2)	20	20	20
1100	LehighC&N(.40g)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
12300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Line Material(½g)	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
100	Lipton pf(1½)	23¾	23¼	23¾
100	Lit Bros	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2200	Lone Star Gas(.40g)	9¼	8¾	9
1400	Long Is Lig	2¼	2	2
500	Long Is L pf	83½	81½	83
435	Long Is L pf B	48	47¾	47¾
4400	Louis L&E (.30g)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
300	Lynch Corp (2)	27	26	26¾
600	Manati Sug war	2¼	2¼	2¼
1900	McWill Dredg (½g)	13	12¾	13
10	Mead John (3a)	141	141	141
100	Memph NG (.10g)	3½	3	3¼
100	Mercant Str (1g)	39	39	39
100	Merritt-Chap	7½	7⅝	7½
25	Mc Cas8 pf A(3¼k)	103	103	103
3400	Mesabi Iron	2¼	2	2¼
300	Mich Bumper	1	1	1
400	Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mock J Voeh (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
600	Molybdenum (½g)	18¾	18½	18¾
150	Monarch MT (1½g)	15	15	15
2100	Monogram Pict	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	Montg Ward A (1)	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Mood Int pf(.8)	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	Mt City Cop (.15g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Mount rod (.2g)	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛
20	Mount St T&T (6)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Mur Ch Mfg (.60g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
50	MuskegPRing(.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Muskogee (½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
3000	Nachman-Sprg (1g)	2	1⅞	2
200	Nat Bellas Hess	39	28½	29
900	Nat City Lines (1)	12¼	12	12
100	Nat Cont (1)	11¼	11½	11⅜
3700	Nat Fuel G (1)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	NatMfr&Strs (½g)	100¼	100¼	100¼
10xd	Nat P&L pf (6)	64	64	64
200	Nat Sug Ref (2.4g)	12¾	12½	12⅝
400	NatTrans (.2g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
200	NatUn Rad	110	110	110
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	New Eng cv Asse	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	NEP& 6 pf (3k)	66⅝	65¾	66⅝
800	NJ zinc (1½g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
1400	N Mex & Ariz Ld	105	105	105
50	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	111½	111½	111½
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	3¼	3¼	3¼
8700	Niag Hud Pow	80	79	79¼
115	Niag Hud 1 pf	71	71	71
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Niag Sh Md pf (.10g)	11	10⅞	10⅞
1200	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	14	14	14
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	76¼	76	76
425	Nor Am Lt & Pow pf	31½	31½	31½
100	Nor Am Ray A (1g)	101	101	101
10	N Ind PS 6 pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200	Nor Sts Pw A	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Ogden Corp (2g)	22½	22¼	22½
25	Ohio Brass B (.70g)	101¾	101¾	102¼
120	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110	110	110
50	Ohio PS $ pf	19¾	19¼	19¾
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	84½	84½	84½
200	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	7	7	7
100	Omar Inc (⅛g)	35¼	35	35¼
300	Pac G&E 6 pf	32	32	32
500	Pac G&E 5½ pf	107½	107½	107½
10	Pac Lig pf (5)	19	19	19
100	PacPubSv pf(1.30)xd	9¼	8¾	8¾
13700	Pantepec Oil Ven	23	22¾	22¾
100	Parker Pen (1a)	18	17¾	18
1200	Pikrsbrg&R(½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
6500	Pennroad (¼e)	3	3	3
50	Pa Gas&El A	98½	98	98
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	68	68	68
50	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	121	121	121
25	Pepperell (10)	9	8¾	9
700	Phila Co (.45g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	26½	25⅝	26⅛
4000	Phoenix Sec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Pioneer Gold	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
600	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	65	64¼	64¾
100	Pitts&cLake E	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Pitts Metallu	96½	96½	96¾
400	Pitts Pl Gl	8	8	8
1100	Polaris Mng	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Potrero Sugar	6½	6½	6½
400	Powdr & Alex	3	3	3
1100	Premier Gld	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Prod Corp	8	8	8
200	Prosperity Co B	117¼	117	117¼
100	PugSdPAL$5pf	74½	74½	74½
300	PugSdPAL $6 pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
30	Quaker Oats (4)	153	153	153
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
21800	RKO opt war	14	14	14
25	RwyExLgt Sec (.30g)	18	17¾	18
800	Raym Conc (1a)	14¾	14	14¼
1200	RaytheonMfg	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Red Bank Oil	3	3	3
900	Reiter-Foss	12½	12½	12⅝
100	Reliance E&E(½g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	RepublicAvia (¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	RiceStixDGds (½g)	1½	1¾	1¾
1500	Richfield Oil war	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Richmond Rad (.10g)	1	1	1
200	RioGrande ValG vtc	10¾	10¾	11
700	Rome Cable (.60)	11	3¼	3¼
400	Roosevelt Fd(¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
500	Root Petr	64	64	64
100	Royal Type(2g)	6	6	6
1100	RusseksFAv(¼g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Ryerson & Haynes	4¼	4¼	4¼
7200	St Regis Pap	8¼	7¾	8
2300	Salt Dome Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1700	Schulte(DA)	39½	39	39
175	Schulte(DA)pf	51	51	51
20	Scran-SBW pf	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
400	Scullin St(1g)	1½	1⅜	1½
4100	Segal Lock & H	9¼	9	9¼
500	SeiberlingRub(½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Selected Indus	9¼	9	9¼
500	Selected Ind cv	73	72¾	73
100	Sel Ind(al el)(5½)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Seton Leather(½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Shat-Denn(¼g)	100	100	100
200	Sherwin-Wms(3)	13½	13½	13½
50	Silex(1)	237	235¾	237
30	Singer Mfg(½a)	4	4	4
500	Solar Aircr(.10g)	8¾	4¾	8¼
2800	Solar Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sonotone(.10g)	5	5	5
100	Soss Mfg (.10g)	4	3¾	4
1200	So Coast	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	So Penn Oil(1.60)	31¾	31¾	31¾
500	So C Ed B pf (5½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	11	11	11
900	Southl Royal (.40)	4¼	4	4¼
1700	Spalding	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Stand Dredg	17	16¾	17
1300	St Oil Ky (1)	3	3	3
200	St Pow & Lt	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	St Pow & L pf	86	84	86
300	St Pow & L pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Stand Prod (.40e)	2	2	2
100	Stand Tube B (.10g)	8	8	8
100	StarchiBrStrs (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	Steri Brew (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Stetson (JB)	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Sullivan Mach (.8g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3400	Sunray Oil (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Taggart	24½	24½	24½
200	Tampa El (.80g)	14½	14½	14½
3300	Technicolor	4¾	4⅝	4¾
400	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6	6	6
50	Tob & Al Stks (½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
700	Tob Prod Exp	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Tob Sec Ltd D (.015g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Tonopah Min (.05)	1	1	1
100	Trans-Lux	14½	14½	14½
1600	Transwest Oil (½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Tri-Cont war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Tubize Chat	61	61	61
50	Tubize Chat A (4g)	3½	3½	3½
500	Udylite Corp (.30e)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
300	Ulen Realiz	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	1½	1½	1½
2700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	3	3	3
2000	Unit Corp war	4	3¾	3¾
6300	Unit Gas	122½	121¾	122½
850	Unit Gas pf (3½k)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅞	⅞	⅞
3000	Unit Lt & P pf	84½	84	84½
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	53¾	53¾	53¾
300	Unit Soelties	53¾	53¾	53¾
400	U S & Int Sec	6¾	6¾	6¾
12600	U S Fil B	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	U S Plywd cv pf (1½)	37½	37½	37½
100	U S Radiator	2	2	2
200	U S Rub Recl	¼	¼	¼
100	United Stores	3	2¾	3
400	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	18	18	18
100	Univ Pict new	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Univ Pict vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Utah-IdahoSug (.15g)	68	67½	68
300	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	2	2	2
1400	Utility Equit	73½	73½	73½
100	Util Equit pr (1¼k)	1¾	1½	1¾
1500	Valspar Corp	9¾	9¼	9¼
3500	Venesuel Pet	71	70	71
50	Virg Pub Svc pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
1400	WagnerBakvtc (.30g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Waltt & Bd B	107	106	107
60	W Tex Ut $6 pf (6)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	West Va C & C (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	West Air Lines	3	3	3

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Wright Officer Avers Truman Charges False

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Myron B. Gordon, vice-president and general manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, declared the aviation firm was prepared to fight "to the finish" the Truman Committee report alleging defective and sub-standard materials were used in engines turned out at the Cincinnati, Ohio, plant.

In full-page advertisements in Passaic County newspapers addressed to employees of the corporation, Mr. Gordon said:

"I, as general manager, assure you that this corporation has been unjustly accused" and "we are prepared to fight these unjust charges to the finish."

Asserting "as patriotic citizens and loyal employees of this corporation, you should know certain facts in connection with this matter," the Wright general manager said "we never have and never will sacrifice quality in our products."

The statement continued:

"We have categorically denied the specified allegations and insist on our right now and at all times to repudiate as false and unwarranted any such charges."

"Regardless of obstacles beyond our control, we, as patriotic and loyal employees, will continue to do our part to supply the material so urgently needed to win the war."

The Truman report charged the Curtiss-Wright Corporation with responsibility, as the parent company, for "not ascertaining and correcting" the situation attributed to the subsidiary Wright firm.

The Wright company and eight of its officers were named in a suit filed Saturday in Trenton by the Federal Government alleging defective and substandard materials were used in engines made at the company's plant in Cincinnati.

U. S. Newspapers Cut Newsprint Use 0.7 P. C. Below '42

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association reported today that during the first half of this year newspapers reporting to it used 0.7 per cent less newsprint than in the similar period of 1942 and 5.1 per cent less than in 1941.

Reported consumption for the first six months was 1,391,981 tons.

June newsprint consumption was reported at 228,450 tons compared with 222,244 tons in June of 1942 and 242,404 tons in June of 1941. The increase over year-ago figures was 2.8 per cent, while compared with 1941 consumption was down 5.8 per cent in June.

Estimated total newsprint consumption in the United States during June, including all uses, was 307,470 tons against 334,124 tons in May. For the first six months total consumption was placed at 1,873,460 tons.

Newsprint inventories of newspapers reporting to the A. N. P. A. equaled 54 days' supply on average at the end of June compared with 50 days' supply at the end of May.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
3400	Wright Harg (.h.30)	3	2⅞	2⅞

Total stock sales today (est.) 455,000 shares; year ago, 53,325 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

**Domestic

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Make Your Screened-in Porch A Star in Its Own Right

By Elizabeth Woolley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The screened-in porch is no "stand-in" for a room. Like the amateur actress in the advertisements, "it, too, can be beautiful"; a star in its own right, lively and full of character.

"Our porch has the character of a seminary for postgraduate chairs," wailed Betty, a young office worker who lives with her family and loves a gay atmosphere of her own. But right where the informal suppers could have been served, there was a confusion of odd-era furniture and a piano bench bending double under a burden of house plants, "too good to throw away."

"Oh, but that isn't the worst of your troubles," I said, turning to her with a light-hearted smile. "The worst is the dark brown ceiling in combination with the oiled black floor and the cream-colored clapboards. But we'll fix it."

Reluctant Permission

And we did, with unexpected ideas like rope neckties for the collars of the potted plants popping up along the way. A skeptical parent gave us permission to paint the clapboards white and thus liberated we arrived at a good sky blue for the ceiling as well. Then we found, at a sale, a piece of tile-patterned linoleum to tack over most of the floor.

Here was a clean-cut background but with the same impossible furniture until Betty thought of swapping two overstuffed chairs for a porch glider down at a charity shop. (This taught us the little lesson that we don't necessarily have to "make do" with things on hand.) In front of the glider we put the piano bench with its legs sawed off but with a new, larger top of plywood, bordered by molding, nailed to the top. This became our coffee table and we painted it red.

The plants were a problem. We put them here and there, and they looked it. Finally Betty said in exasperation, "Let's hang 'em." And, as it turned out, that's exactly what we did. Smaller pots of ferns were painted red, and with a white rope tied in a bow around their collars, two groups of floppy green heads looked down from either end of the clapboarded wall. In the center we used more rope tacked in the shape of a rectangle to frame a handsome bronzed youth in a Navy poster.

The floor of the porch, in spite of the tile design, looked a little unfinished at the near edge. To fix that we made an entrance, such as a garden might have, so that the first effect should be a line of bright-colored pots of geraniums along the border with a pathway in the middle. How quickly, then, the simple canvas chairs, the glider and the table came into focus, enhanced by the completely cheered-up background. Just the thing for Betty.

But for people who have beans to hoe and tomatoes to spray near the screened-in porch (and there are more of us every day), what a temptation to have the back-resting department double for handy tool shed. This is in keeping with the modern trend of room-usefulness design where the solutions are often as diverse as they are decorative. They have to be. The writer confesses that a heap of small implements made her porch as much of a problem as Betty's.

Small Beginning

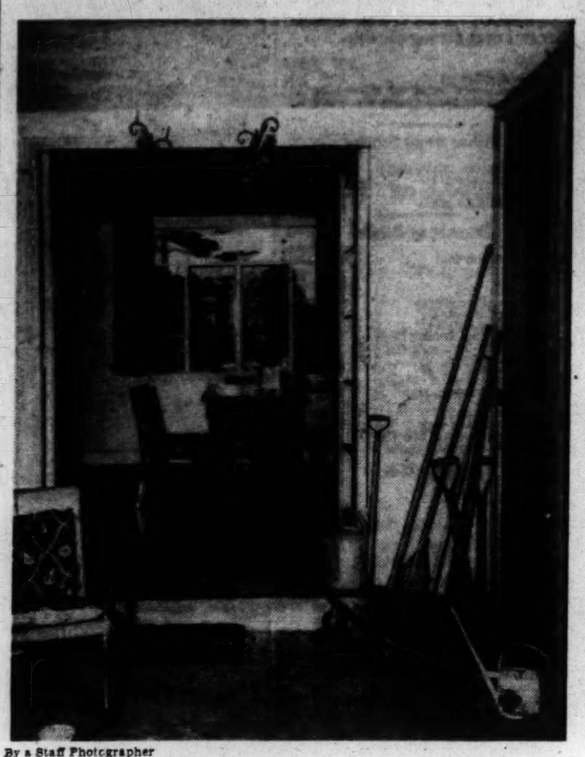
It always begins, doesn't it, with the smallest heap of useful tools in the corner, completely justified by the industry and hurry of the hobbyist? But when rakes are added, waterwands, brooms and stakes soon lend substance to the stack. With sprayers and insect potions in bottles rimming the pyramid, then "it's time somebody did something," as our friends upstate say. (See photos.)

Whether a complete change of character came to the writer before the idea of a Provincial Tool Cloister, it is hard to say, but soon after, a woodworker with a folding rule knocked on the door. The cloister is six feet high by fifteen inches deep, with two full-length doors, each two feet wide. It stands in a corner with the narrow end towards the length of the porch and after it was set up, a board was nailed around the top so that it looks as if it were built right up to the ceiling.

When, at the turn of a wooden button, the doors fly open, the plea for order is irresistible. The interior is stained wood-color and on every surface there are either nails for shears, saws, or axes, clips for hoes and rakes to snap into or racks for trowels and gloves. Everything is compressed into a "dessin formidable."

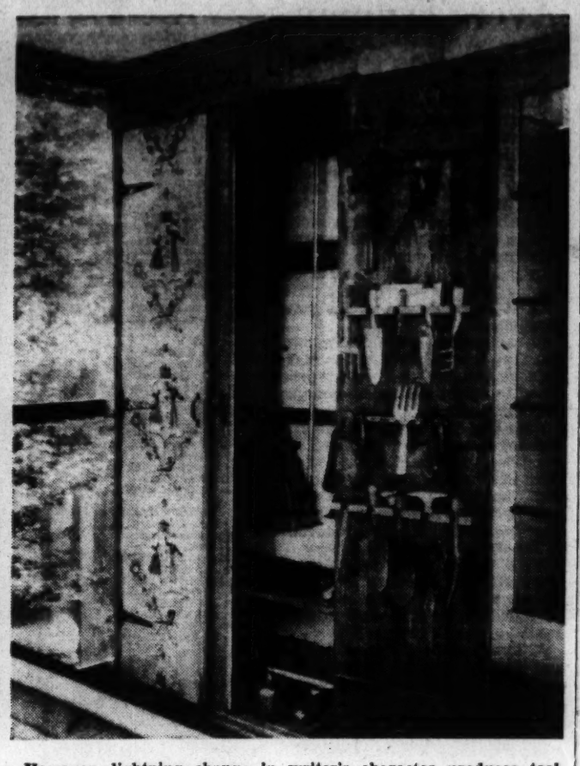
So, naturally, the outside begged to have French provincial decoration. It wasn't painted on, nor even stenciled, but pasted on, two exactly right panels of wallpaper with gray background, red figures and sage-green trees. Space for the hinges was cut out and those were painted the red of the figures, while the sage green was repeated in the side and center strips, with the top board of gray. Red were the letters here and startling the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Any activity on the porch, whether it is games, a hobby or just eating out, may be contrived as a feature in the room, not a fissure in the family harmony. Do not be afraid to bring the ingredients right out into the open.



By a Staff Photographer

Here are the writer's garden tools in a horrible heap, highly inconsistent with her Chinese classic-modern dining room, visible through the doorway.



However, lightning change in writer's character produces tool cloister whose doors, covered by French wallpaper, now gaily reveal a united front.

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"I'll jes' put up a batch while I rests"

By Hazel Harper Harris
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the rationing of canned goods went into effect, I mentally patted myself on the back because of the jars of home-canned tomatoes and chili sauce arrayed on my pantry shelves. These pats of satisfaction actually belonged, however, to Sally, the cook we had in my childhood. It was she who was responsible for my early training in the art of canning.

Sally presided over our cozy winter kitchen with its large range, iron kettles, old Seth Thomas clock on its special shelf, and pots of "seasoning" in the sunny windows; but she reigned supreme in our summer kitchen which was nothing more than a large latticed porch shaded with honeysuckle and wistaria vines.

Porch Becomes Kitchen

Sally loved a garden and the "fresh truck" which enabled her to have great variety in her meals, so as soon as possible after the first radishes were pulled for the table, she moved out to the porch and set up her summer kitchen with an oil stove instead of the range. Here, during the summer, she hummed as she scraped new potatoes, crisped salad greens, snapped beans, and silked corn.

Of all her many duties canning was her "very mos' special favorite." At that time in the summer when tomatoes ripened faster than our appetites could keep up with them, Sally would say to me, "Honey, chile, th' tomatoes is pushin' me. I recken I'll jes' put up a batch while I rests myself this afternoon. Eff'n you gwine stand by and help, you kin have red oyster soup for supper."

Having once tasted oyster soup, we children had clamored for it in season and out, until Sally had evolved the delectable red oyster variety made with pieces of tomato floating in the creamy liquid. Great secrecy surrounded its concoction and it was given to us as a special reward.

Sally made preparations for canning by tying a huge blue-and-white checked apron around her ample waist and a bandana around her head. Two clean pot lifters were inserted in her pocket and the iron tea kettle from the range was brought out and set to "bilin'" on the oil stove. A chair with a hickory cane bottom was her choice because its seat had sagged under her weight to the most comfortable curves. With a dish-pan beside her and a small pan in her lap, she proceeded to pour boiling water over a few tomatoes at a time, skinning them deftly, and plopping them into a huge preserving kettle, all the while humming "My home is over Jer-erden."

I Have My Part

I waited on her, keeping her small pan full of tomatoes, bringing this and that as occasion demanded, and reporting how far the sun had gotten to the side steps which was her way of telling how the afternoon advanced. Looking back, I think she wanted me there as audience for her preachments between tunes. I remember her saying, "I'm glad we is 'nooners' and eats our most INportant meal at twelve o'clock. That leaves us time to can up the extry garden stuff while we DIgest our food by the light of day. Night time is fo' res' without too much intake." Sometimes she gave me a bit of her canning lore: "Honey, chile, the way to get your tomatoes canned proper is to do it while you rests. Git everything out'n th' way and jes' enjoy yo'self while you sits and peels the very mos' beautiful thing in th' garden—a red-ripe tomato. Nothin' spoils in th' jars when salted with common sense and b'iled up with joy."

After canning as many "batches" as the garden allowed, there were chili sauce and catsup to be made with their spicy odors drifting through the house. Then there were the yellow tomato preserves, tomato paste for spaghetti, and last of all green tomato pickle. We had a pantry, a smoke house, a potato pit, and a fruit cellar, and it was Sally's conviction that we would all starve if each one of these "store ums" was not filled to the limit of its capacity. At that time nobody had yet thought of drinking tomato juice, but Sally always put up a few jars of "kittle leavin's" for soups or tomato gravy.

Tomatoes for Christmas

Just before the first hard frost, my father would pull up all the tomato vines still bearing green fruit and hang them in the barn. These green tomatoes slowly ripened and it was his pride to have fresh tomatoes for Christmas dinner. It was Sally's pride to have her canned tomatoes last from summer kitchen to summer kitchen.

My mother was "literary" and was always writing what Sally called "pretty pieces." Years later I realized why she usually went to the hammock within earshot of the summer kitchen on tomato canning afternoons. Some of mine and Sally's conversations appear almost verbatim in a collection of her character studies. A jar of home-canned tomatoes brings back to me the white ruffles of her dress spilling out of the hammock, the tang of tomato vines, sunlight on scarlet globes, the scent of honeysuckle wafted by a summer breeze to the cool, shady porch, and Sally's velvet voice humming or teaching me through the drowsy afternoon.

Service Cart Solves Problems For the Hostess-Cook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tea wagon was at one time a pleasing and practical means of dispensing hospitality at afternoon parties, but some years ago, when the gracious custom of serving refreshments to afternoon callers began to disappear in America, the tea wagon, too, began to vanish, despite its functional value as a time and step-saver. But why? Its primary advantage is no less obvious today than formerly.

Like most army wives, I have had to travel and live in many scattered parts of my own land, and in foreign countries, and in these many moves I have observed with increasing interest the practical ways in which the tea wagon, or service cart as it is now more often called, is used by hotels and tea rooms to simplify the serving of their guests. I decided it was worth experimenting with again at home.

More than 10 years ago, I purchased a good, large, strong tea wagon, wicker type, which will last for years and can be enameled any color. It made its first appearance at an informal porch party, brave in its coat of paint to match the color of the porch and wicker furniture. It proved its worth for both porch and garden parties. For indoor use, two coats of glossy black enamel were applied, which left a hard, easily cleaned surface. Thus refurbished, it was placed in use for serving at small luncheons.

Sturdy Type Best

Although I make no claim to originality in connection with service-cart usage, I have found through trial and error that the best results can be obtained with the sturdy, practical type, rather than with the more fragile but elegant one, so easily marred or broken. However, if you now have a little wagon in your home, do not rush out to purchase a new one. Instead, have it refinished with a heat-proof varnish, so that it can be easily wiped off without injury to the surface. In a casual home I suggest removing the glass on the tray, to ensure peace of mind in case something heavy is dropped upon it. Next, cover the tray with a pretty piece of chintz, making sure it will be harmonious with the china or pottery in most frequent use, and tack it in lightly, so that it can be removed easily.

Don't try to ornament the corner of your dining room with the service cart. Find a place for it in the kitchen. There it will be useful for the small items you wish at hand whenever you set the table. The necessary napery for a small family may be neatly folded in one corner of one of the side extension shelves, if you are fortunate enough to have them on your cart, or otherwise on the lowest shelf. The flat silver necessary for daily use may be placed in a compact pile on the far side of the upper tray. Be sure that the salt and pepper shakers, sugar bowl, and, if desired, your favorite jam jar, filled, are kept together for instant transfer to your dining table.

Can Serve With Ease

I can serve any one of the three daily meals with comfort from my service cart with as many as four in the family. It is of generous size with two large central shelves and two smaller extension shelves. The entire meal can be carried to the dining table in one trip, if carefully planned, just as it is by hotels for parties in private rooms.

In order to insure a hot dinner, it is simpler and quicker to serve fruit or tomato juice instead of soup as a first course. Then the hostess can transfer the remaining courses from the service cart to the table and back with ease. This simple service obviates the necessity of getting up and making trips to the kitchen after every course.

In these days of reduced home heating, it is fun in the winter to serve buffet suppers from the service cart in front of a roaring grate fire in the living room. A bit of ingenuity in the setup of the cart can add much to its attractiveness. For example, when planning to serve directly from it, think about the possibility of fitting over it a pretty lace or gaily patterned luncheon cloth, depending upon the accompanying dishes you have in mind to use. The service cart is designed, you know, to be adaptable.

M. H. M.

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B. CLEMENT

Old-Fashioned Hotel Rooms Wear New Dress

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Taking three dull, conservative suites in the Savoy Plaza by the nape of their respective necks, Dorothy Draper has made them into delightful rooms to live in, accomplishing one of those "before" and "after" decorative transformations that give courage to the most timid soul who may be faced with apathetic or prosaic décor on the home front.

All the sacred old atrocities may be kept, too. Not one of the standard beds or sofas, or overstuffed chairs is turned adrift,—not these days when furniture is furniture as long as it holds together.

Done With Wit

How has Dorothy Draper done it? She says, it's done with fabric, wallpaper, and stenciled décor. To my way of thinking, it's done with wit — plus paper, paint, and pickling.

Oak beds, bureaus and chairs have been pickled. This none-too-difficult process transformed the wood from dour, faded browns, to animated blonds. Any hard wood takes the pickling process well, Miss Draper explains, and the change certainly gives a lift to the entire aspect of the room. In several instances the inside of a chiffarobe or bedside table has been lacquered dark green, so that it will withstand constant use. Sometimes the furniture has been painted—in one dark room, stark white.

Charcoal gray, a new background color, is introduced here for the first time by Mrs. Draper in the most sophisticated suite. Astonishing as it may seem, this gunmetal tone is highly becoming, as the background of a portrait might be, particularly when effectively contrasted with a carpet of old blue, lemon-yellow satin curtains, and yellow floral chintz flecked with red. Above the mantel, and on the two wall racks, fine Staffordshire blue plates repeat the color of the carpet, and lend design interest to the walls. Above the sofa, done in quilted cerise bengaline, a large sheet mirror reflects the sky and vistas of green from Central Park, just over the way. Malachite twist lamps, with gold shades, are new to the room, as are low, black lacquered coffee tables with glass tops. Like every room this famous decorator enjoys—it's gay!

Walls Are Stenciled

In these days of "frozen" wallpaper designs, Mrs. Draper's use of a stenciled pattern to liven up one wall of a painted room is both interesting and practical. In one white bedroom, the yellow, green and grape-purple of the glazed chintz are repeated in a huge, splashy pattern stenciled on the wall above the beds. Stenciled walls, too, may be repaired ever so easily with a little paint, if need be; not nearly as complicated as wallpaper jobs.

An idea for a serving pantry:—a Victorian black and white silhouette wallpaper, lacquered for service. Hansom cabs, ladies in gay crinolines and gallants in toppers, take your mind off the spinach and what the groceryman says he doesn't have and can't get.

A latticed ivy wallpaper on the ceiling of a long hall breaks its too-long length, or white walls give its narrowness width.

Puffed Chintz

Puffing is the latest thing in chintz. Ask for "puffed patterns" and you may find one like the charming petunia design in soft pinks and faded purples, each cluster "quilted" in outline and "puffed" from beneath by layers of cotton. It makes you think you can simply go up to the curtains, or the bedspread, or the flaring-skirted dressing table, and pick your own petunias—a most pleasant prospect if you keep it in the realm of fancy.

A conservation idea that makes a lavish appearance buds in a window treatment, where two fabrics, print and plain, are used to good advantage. In place of the traditional trim side draperies with draw curtains beneath, a drapery at one side with only a swag across the width of the window is used. On the opposite side the contrasting material hangs, and draws across the width of the window as a glass curtain at night.

These quickening ideas bring one to the conclusion that priority is not to be viewed in the light of pressure, but of privilege.

Axis Explanation of Sicily: Premature Attack Forced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—Axis propaganda, having to overcome its first confusion through the surprise Allied landing in Sicily, now is trying to convince its people it was premature, due to Russian demands, and that the United Nations are much mistaken if they expect Sicily to fall without a bitter struggle.

After stressing that the battle for Sicily is naturally primarily an Italian affair, German comment contents itself with the publication of official communiqués and extracts from the Italian press which stress the Italians' determination to resist.

They admit, however, that the main surprise was not the time, but the landing place, since it is argued in excuse that the southeast corner of Sicily is the most unfavorable spot for invasion, where allegedly it is impossible to use large numbers of tanks and infantry.

Fight in First Stage

Simultaneously, Sertorius, well-known German military radio commentator, admitted, "Eisenhower can easily double the force he has landed if he desires." He added that the fighting for Sicily is still in its very first stage and that it would be a very severe struggle before its end.

Much is made of the untrue assumption that the Allies were compelled to act at this moment through events on the Russian front, ignoring entirely that any such expedition as that against Sicily demands weeks of preparation.

Neutral journalists report that in Berlin, the German people, who are reported to be much concerned about the state of Italian affairs, have to be satisfied with long descriptions of every German territorial gain in Russia. Though Berlin itself is silent on this matter, reports from occupied countries which had not caught up with Berlin propaganda changes (for example, the Hungarian official agency) underline Sicily as militarily essential to any invasion of the European Continent.

The official Italian version aims at emphasizing that the Italians were not taken by surprise at the developments in Sicily and are determined to offer unshakable resistance. Il Giornale d'Italia declares that the Sicilian landings show first that the Allies now are convinced their tremendous maneuvers of anti-Italian propaganda and terrorism have failed, that the attack on Sicily, though apparently easy, will prove difficult in the end, and that this campaign won't help Premier Joseph Stalin much.

As a step in the fear campaign to the home front, "the real intentions" of the Anglo-Americans toward Italy are underlined. In this connection, Stefani, official agency, publishes the points which it declares will be the "bill which must be honored with shortest possible delay" by the Italian people in the case of defeat.

Bill to Be Paid

These include surrender of the Italian Fleet and Air Force; abolition of the metal, iron, and engineering industries; reduction of the Army to a size only to maintain internal order; Pantelleria and other strategic bases to go to Britain; possessions in the Ionian and Aegean Seas to be ceded to Greece's military occupation of Italian territory for an indefinite period; cultivation of cereals and agricultural production throughout Italy to be abandoned except for the production of vegetables; closing of many universities; abolition of classical education so as to prevent youth from being inspired by the greatness of Rome, and leaving only technical schools.

It is not clear why the Allies should have allowed even the last kind of school, which would mean training Italian technicians of tomorrow, and also it is significant that the Italians should assume they are going to continue to hold Albania, etc., which are not mentioned in the list of territories to be lost.

In all the foregoing, according to the Stefani comment, are to be seen the "base intentions the Allies entertain toward a nation whose sole wrong it was to occupy in the world a place worthy of its sacrifices and its qualities."

Queuing Won by Early Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Before the war the queue was only normal at ticket offices, or for the cheaper theater seats; today it is a troublesome habit.

Unless otherwise employed you can start your day quite early about a couple of hours before the meat shop opens. This, in the hope of getting a good cut for your shilling's worth per person per ration book. By the time the shop opens at 9 a. m. the queue will be quite a long one. At your greengrocer there is not so much competition, as vegetables are generally in good supply. But one has to be an early bird to catch the fruit. The bulk of this goes to the jam and canning people.

A well-known confectioner started the plan of giving tickets on Mondays for cakes to be called for on Thursday. The main object here was to ensure being in the queue before the supply of tickets was exhausted. Your cake on Thursday was a certainty only if you had a ticket.

An announcement, broadcast and in the press, by the Ministry of Food that tins of plums could be bought without "point" coupons from a certain date, resulted in the stock being bought out in a couple of days by waiting queues. Fish commands its queue and is a slow affair—and mind you bring your own paper.

The distribution of new ration books in June produced great quences at the Food Offices to start with, but so loud was the outcry that things were soon remedied. At the railway stations one can always see lines of travelers waiting for the long-distance trains and being marshaled by kindly policemen. Even at bus stops there are now notices saying "Queue up this side."

Yes, the queue habit is one we shall gladly drop some day.

Civilians Are to Get Slightly Less Of Canned Soups, Vegetables, Fruits

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — The War Food Administration today allocated civilians 70 per cent of the nation's prospective supply of canned vegetables and soups and 53 per cent of the canned fruits and juices for the next 12 months.

Officials said this would provide a somewhat smaller per capita quota than allowed at present.

Total quantity allocated for civilians was 213,000,000 cases compared with 278,000,000 purchased in 1942 and with an average of 225,000,000 cases in the 1935-39 period. The WFA pointed out, however, that these supplies were expected to be augmented by a record production of home-canned fruits and vegetables.

The bulk of the noncivilian supplies will go to the armed forces. Canned goods, because of their relatively nonperishability and ease in storing and shipping, are among the most important foods for military use.

The allocations included:

Canned fruits and juices, excluding citrus—civilian supply, 32,609,000 cases, compared with 51,500,000 bought last year; military and war services, 24,490,000 cases; lend-lease 279,000; other exports and shipments, including foreign relief and rehabilitation, 258,000; and contingency reserve, 3,500,000.

Canned vegetables and soups, baked beans, and baby foods—civilian, 180,186,000 cases, compared with 226,200,000 last year; military, 67,710,000; lend-lease 3,140,000; other exports and shipments, 1,502,000; and contingency reserves, 10,000,000.

Under the present rationing program, canned fruits and vegetables will have, in most cases, higher point values in summer than in winter, to encourage maximum consumption of fresh products.

$19 Million WFA Program to Recover Stock Feed in Grain-Alcohol Output

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The War Food Administration is about to embark upon a $19,000,000 program to recover high-protein livestock feed from waste residue at grain-alcohol-producing plants, the Senate Agriculture subcommittee investigating the alcohol program disclosed July 10.

Saying there was need for tapping additional sources of animal feed in view of the current shortage of grains, the WFA said in a report published in the subcommittee's official record that 1,400,000 tons of protein feed are recoverable from the contemplated 440-000,000 gallons a year production of alcohol from grains.

The WFA proposes, the report said, to recover all but 410,000 tons, explaining that part of it now is being fed to cattle without drying at the site of production and that part of it cannot be reclaimed economically or effectively.

Thus the program calls for recovery of 990,000 tons annually, and the WFA estimated that 570,000 tons of that can be recovered from present facilities and those under construction.

To carry out the remaining part of the program—recovery of 420,000 tons—the WFA contemplates the installation of necessary equipment at 34 grain-alcohol plants, the report stated.

Financing for about $15,000,000 of the estimated $19,000,000 program may be requested of the Defense Plants Corporation, the WFA statement added.

Estimating that the average cost of production of this additional feed will be $15 a ton and the sales price $55 a ton, the WFA said on that basis "these projects will pay for themselves in about a year."

Plans for installing equipment at four grain-alcohol plants, the report continued, already have been approved by the War Production Board's Chemicals Division and the Agriculture Department and are awaiting final action by the Nonindustrial Facilities Review.

Maine's Bond Sales Off

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 14 (AP) —Maine's War Bond sales for June declined to $2,873,900, a drop of 28 per cent below the average for the three preceding months, Dr. Clinton A. Clauson, State Administrator for the War Savings Staff, has disclosed here. The decrease, he said, is in line with a national trend and partially attributable to the drain on the public pocketbook occasioned by June 15 income tax payments and individual uncertainty regarding the effect on net income of the withholding system of income tax collection.

Joe McCarthy Proves He Can Win Without Yankees

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—Like the fellow who doesn't need money because he has a million dollars in the bank, the American League finally has proved it doesn't need the Yankees—as long as it can do the Bombers' tricks with a bat.

This, naturally, is the home-run or a reasonable facsimile thereof—a Yankee specialty from 'way back in baseball. And, while Manager Joe McCarthy didn't use a single member of his Bomber Brigade in knocking off the National Leaguers 5 to 3 last night in the 11th edition of the All-Star game, the way it happened made you look quick to be sure it wasn't a Yankee putting on the clincher.

But this time it was Robert Pershing Doerr, the Los Angeles boy who has been playing a lot of infield for the Boston Red Sox, but has more or less been in the second-base shadow cast by the Yanks' Joe Gordon for several seasons. Well, Joe the Flash was just the "American League bench jockey" last night, and the Nationals went out in front with a run in the first inning and were just bouncing along behind Mort Cooper.

Second Inning

Then, in the second, before you or the 31,938 cash customers knew what was cooking, the roof fell in, and it was the old Yankee story dressed up in a Red Sox suit.

Mort's fireball lost its control for just a couple of minutes and he walked Chet Laabs, the St. Louis Brownies' nimble fly-chaser, and Jake Early, Washington's catcher.

Then up stepped Robert Pershing. Mort slid a curve ball off the finger he'd injured a few hours before. Bobby aimed it at the left field stands, and it just barely gasped its way into the lower seats. A yard shorter, and it would have been only a fly out.

That was your ball game, and for all the rest of the game meant to the final result, the boys might just as well have gone to the movies for the rest of the evening. The Americans simply ambled to their eighth win in the 11 All-Star Games, which are rapidly turning into annual trouble for the Nationals.

For, in the third chapter, a pair of pounding doubles, produced another run. And if that didn't settle the issue it might be pointed out that the only one among the 20 National Leaguers in the game who looked as if he would just as soon have a bat as a tommy-gun in a tight spot was a fellow named Di Maggio.

Now, you know Joe the Yankee jolter is in the Army Air Corps, but this was his brother Vince of Pittsburgh. He got into the game in the fourth inning and promptly poked a single into left. In the seventh, he tripled and came home on Dixie Walker's pinch fly. And in the ninth, he hit what was easily the hardest ball of the night, a wallop that landed well into the upper stands in left field.

Now, all the time, there were five Yankees on the bench—and they stayed there, because, as Manager McCarthy put it, "We got out in front quick, and we didn't need 'em."

No-Hit Kid

Of course, there was a lot more going on during the proceedings. For instance, Johnny Vander Meer, the double-no-hit kid of the Cincinnati Reds, was called on to take over for Cooper in the third with one run in, one on and one out, and he proceeded to fan Rudy York and Laabs to end that inning. From there, he fanned four more in the next two frames and wound up with a total of 11 strike-outs for his two All-Star elbowing appearances, thereby equalling Carl Hubbell's record of mowing 'em down in these mid-summer specials.

And there was Cooper, himself, whose fireball has blind-folded and handcuffed the National League batters for the last few years, but who is strictly a fraternity brother to American League hitters. Last night marked his fourth straight setback at the hands of the junior circuit swatters—two in All-Star appearances and two in last fall's World Series—and that ought to be enough to convince even a determined young man like Mort.

"It was a convincing American League victory, even to the older members of the National League cheering and chowder society, who had only one real turn to howl. This was in the first inning, after the boys got over their surprise at McCarthy's selection of Dutch Leonard. The Washington knuckleballer, to start serving 'em up for the American Leaguers. Those two All-Star old-timers, Chicago's Stan Hack and Brooklyn's Billy Herman, started it off with consecutive singles. Stan Musial then hoisted a fly to center and the National's had a run.

Settled Down

But Dutch got the idea right then and showed why Marse Joe picked him because of a "knuckleball like nobody in the National League has." Except for an error by Vern Stephens with two away in the second, he ripped through the Nationals for the next two frames without even mussing his hair.

Hal Newhouser, the Detroit lefty, took over and got into trouble in the fourth and sixth, when Musial led off with a double, but he pulled himself out, and Tex Hughson, the tall Red Sox slinger, finished up without too much trouble except for Vince Di Maggio's triple and homer.

Meanwhile, although Boston's Al Javery came along to fan the side in the 7th, only Vander Meer was an elegant elbower for the Nationals, despite the fact he was touched for the Americans' final run in the fifth on a walk, Stephens' single and Billy Herman's low throw to the plate on what looked like a double steal, but wasn't. George Case, the Washington whirlaway, carried this tally home.

But when you come right down to it, Manager Billy Southworth had the right answer.

"We just didn't get those long ones—and we didn't get 'em in bunches," he said.

Yale Put Through Fundamental Drill

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14 (AP)—Starts and stances and pass defense trials constituted the second day workout for the Yale football squad yesterday as Coach Howie Odell took stock of his material.

With some men still to report, the squad seems to have many backs, few linemen and no ends. From the backs Odell hopes to develop a good left half who can pass, but no one has yet staked a claim to the center berth filled last year by the notable Capt. Spencer Moseley.

Steve Juzwik, former Notre Dame player, is the only outstanding star on the Great Lakes football roster at present.

Hit 'Em Where They Ain't

By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Doerr, Boston Red Sox

It was Wee Willie Keeler who first set a batting example by "hitting 'em where they ain't." At Shibe Park last night, Bobby Doerr, classy Sox second baseman, followed Keeler's formula perfectly by pounding a Mort Cooper pitch into the stands for a three-run homer to pace American League's 5-3 victory over the National League in the annual All-Star game.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The All-Star Show by Air

Watching the 11th annual all-Star game from a front-row seat by the radio . . . Bobby Doerr's three-run homer, the decisive hit of the game, kept Boston on the all-star map . . . Two were on when Max West connected at St. Louis in '40 and two were on again when Ted Williams broke up the '41 classic at Detroit . . . Al Javery did a good finishing-up job for the Nationals . . . He yielded two hits but no runs in the seventh and eighth . . . However, it remained for Johnny Vander Meer to provide the pitching color . . . He struck out six men in 2 2-3 innings . . . The All-Star tilt was Doerr's 53rd game in a row without an error.

* * *

Vince of Pittsburgh felt it his duty to carry on in true Di Maggio fashion . . . His single, triple, and homer were further testimony that he is a greatly underrated ball player . . . His homer and triple were off Tex Hughson, the third Boston man to see service . . . Tex should do something about that home run ball he had been throwing lately . . . Five Cardinals and no Yankees started . . . For the first time in all-star history not a Yankee appeared on the scene . . . Could Joe McCarthy have been saving them for the pennant race? . . . Thus it is by now apparent that the American League can, after all, beat the Nationals without help from the Yankees.

* * *

It remains a mystery to the writer why McCarthy insists on keeping so many of his all-stars on the bench . . . He substituted Rudy York at first base for Dick Siebert and Bob Johnson in right field in place of George Case, but otherwise his starters—excepting the pitchers—went through the nine innings . . . Joe, of course, concentrates on winning the game, above all else . . . But it seems unfair to ask a player to ride several hundred miles in the heat of mid-summer, then keep him in the dugout . . . With the lone exception of the hurlers, all men should be given at least one appearance at bat or a half an inning in the field . . . Or should victory come first?

* * *

Stan Hack and Billy Herman staged the same hit-and-run act they put on for the Cubs for years—or until Billy was traded to the Dodgers . . . They did it in the first inning and again in the seventh . . . Hack got his third hit in the ninth, but Herman lined out to end the game . . . Billy's batting average for 10 games is a sensational .433, with 13 out of 30 . . . Hack boosted his to a fine .400, with six out of 15 for four contests . . . But none is higher than Vince Di Maggio's 1.000—three out of three . . . Mel Ott appeared in his 10th game and was fanned by Hughson.

* * *

Critics may be to blame and not the pitcher himself, but we dislike hearing alibis for Mort Cooper's all-star hurling . . . Last year it was the weather, for interrupting his pre-game warm-up . . . This time it was a blister on one of the fingers of his pitching hand . . . At any rate, Mort certainly has taken a pushing around from the American League, what with his two all-star and one World Series defeats . . . Just the same, the big fellow is quite a pitcher over the schedule—the boy who softens up the opposition at the start of those crucial series for Billy Southworth . . . Southworth substituted at all berths except second and third bases, where Herman and Hack held on.

* * *

The Nationals found Dutch Leonard's knuckleball somewhat different from the one thrown by Jim Tobin . . . Dutch's is faster . . . In Billy Herman, the good 31,938 Shibe Park crowd may have been looking at Brooklyn's next manager . . . The fact that Doerr took a .240 average into the game proves that you never can tell about these free swinging fellows . . . The Nationals outhit the Americans, 10-8, but the total base result was the other way around, 27-24 . . . The tally for the series is now 8-3, in favor of the Americans . . . Doerr and young Dick Wakefield of Detroit each had two hits.

Attendance Up

ATLANTA (AP)—The Southern Association, one of the few minor leagues that decided to play baseball this year, drew a net paid attendance of 365,000 for the first half of its 1943 season, ending July 4, President Billy Evans announced.

This was slightly more than the attendance listed by the league for the same number of games a year ago, he said. The league had a total attendance of 743,385 for the entire season last year.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	48	24	.667	
Brooklyn	47	34	.580	5½
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521	10½
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	11
Philadelphia	34	42	.447	16
Boston	32	40	.444	16
Chicago	35	43	.434	17
New York	30	46	.395	20

Results July 13

No games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	30	.589	
Detroit	38	34	.528	4½
Washington	40	37	.519	5
Chicago	35	36	.493	7
St. Louis	35	37	.486	7½
Cleveland	35	38	.479	8
Boston	35	39	.473	8½
Philadelphia	34	44	.436	11½

Results July 13

No games scheduled.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 8-7, Jersey City 3-8.
Syracuse 4, Newark 0.
Toronto 3, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 11, Montreal 3.

American Association

Columbus 6-3, Minneapolis 2-4.
St. Paul 6-4, Toledo 5-5.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 8, Kansas City 7.

Eastern League

Elmira 6, Utica 3.
Scranton 11, Springfield 2.
Albany 9, Binghamton 4.
Wilkes-Barre at Hartford—postponed.

Southern Association

Nashville 8-9, Birmingham 0-4.
Memphis 1-5, Montgomery 0-1.
Little Rock 8, Atlanta 3.
Knoxville 9-1, New Orleans 8-3.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 5, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 2, San Diego 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	117	10	37	0	6	.316
Culberson	167	20	49	2	14	.312
Partee	139	15	40	0	10	.288
Cronin	32	5	15	4	10	.288
Fox	236	34	70	1	32	.276
Tabor	274	34	76	1	30	.256
Lupien	304	38	76	3	19	.250
Conroy	53	7	13	1	3	.245
Doerr	266	36	71	6	35	.240
Lake	179	24	43	2	21	.240
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	79	8	15	0	5	.190
Barna	98	17	18	3	10	.184
Peacock	44	4	13	0	4	.184

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	10	3	4	0	1	.421
McCarthy	291	36	85	1	31	.292
Nieman	115	15	33	0	15	.287
Holmes	277	37	79	1	28	.285
Klutts	90	12	25	0	9	.278
Workman	223	33	62	0	20	.278
Ross	125	22	34	0	15	.272
Elliott	183	22	49	1	16	.268
Wietelmann	251	19	66	0	19	.263
Masi	103	14	26	0	7	.252
Burns	40	3	10	0	3	.250
Javery	236	21	51	0	14	.216
Farrell	13	1	2	0	0	.154
Poland	65	3	10	0	7	.154
Cuccinello	15	1	2	0	0	.133
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	6	4	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	4	Dobson	1	0
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	0
Bybs	4	3	Woods	0	1
Brown	5	4			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Salvo	3	3	MacFayden	0	0
Javery	3	3	Martin	0	0
Tobin	6	4	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	4	2	Odom	0	2
Andrews	0	10			

Close to 200 Schools Have Quit Football

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—With the East and South topping the list, close to 200 colleges, large and small, have abandoned football for the duration.

A nation-wide survey by the Associated Press showed that 189 institutions of higher learning have felt the drain of manpower and transportation problems to such an extent that they will not attempt to play the game until after the war. A few of them dropped by the wayside a year ago, but the majority have canceled the sport this year, many of them since the Army said its trainees would not have time to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

The list is expected to be increased considerably by the time Septemoer rolls along, for many schools indicated they planned to play but actually didn't know what the situation would be until fall term starts.

The survey showed 61 schools had dropped the sport in the East, 49 in the South, 34 in the Southwest, 26 in the Mid-West, 10 in the Rocky Mountain area and 9 on the West Coast. The latter does not include California's many junior colleges, practically all of which will not field teams this fall.

While, naturally, the list is composed largely of small schools, it also includes such bulwarks of the gridiron sport as Harvard, Georgetown, Duquesne, Lafayette, and the Little Three of Williams, Wesleyan, and Amherst in the East; Kentucky, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Florida, Auburn, and Tennessee of the bowl-minded Southeastern Conference; Creighton, St. Louis, and Washington University of the Missouri Valley, and Baylor in the Southwest Conference.

The list:

East

Albright, Alfred, Allegheny, American International, Amherst, Arnold, Bates, Bergen Junior (N. J.), Bloomsburg (Pa.) Teachers, Blue Ridge (Ind.), Buffalo, California (Pa.) Teachers, Canisius, Concord (W. Va.), Colby, Davis and Elkins, Dickinson, Drexel, Duquesne, Georgetown, Glenville (W. Va.), Gettysburg, Grove City, Harvard, Hamilton, Hobart, Lafayette, La Salle (Philadelphia), Lebanon Valley, Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers, Massachusetts State, Millersville (Pa.) Teachers, Montclair (N. J.) Teachers, Moravian, Mount St. Mary's, New Britain (Conn.) Teachers, New York Aggies, Niagara, Panzer, Pennsylvania Military, Potomac (W. Va.), Providence, Shepherd (W. Va.), Shippensburg (Pa.) Teachers, St. Anselm (N. H.), St. Bonaventure, St. Francis (Pa.), St. Vincent, (Pa.), Salem (W. Va.), Springfield, Thiel, Trenton (N. J.) Teachers, Upsala, Ursinus, Vermont, Wagner, Washington College (Md.), Wesleyan, West Liberty (W. Va.), West Virginia Wesleyan, Williams.

Midwest

Adrian (Mich.), Ashland (Ohio), Baker (Kan.), Beloit (Wis.), Creighton, De Sales (Toledo), Detroit Tech., Ferris Institute (Mich.), Hiram (Ohio), Jamestown (N. D.), Kansas State Teachers (Emporia), Lawrence Tech (Mich.), Marietta (Ohio), Missouri Teachers (Kirksville), McPherson (Kan.), North Dakota Univ., North Dakota State, Ellendale (N. D.) Normal, Shurtleff (Ill.), St. Mary's (Mich.), St. Louis, Southwestern (Kan.), Toledo, The Principia (Ill.), Washington University (St. Louis), Western Reserve.

South

Auburn, Austin Peay (Tenn.), Birmingham-Southern, Centenary, Chattanooga, Cumberland (Tenn.), Delta (Miss.) Teachers, Eastern Carolina Teachers, East Tennessee Teachers, Elon, Erskine, Florida, Georgia Teachers, Georgetown (Ky.), Gordon Military (Ga.), Howard, Jackson (Ala.) Teachers, King College, Kentucky, Louisiana Normal, Louisiana Poly, Lenoir-Rhyne, Lemoyne, Louisville, Louisiana College, Mercer, Miami (Fla.), Millsaps, Mississippi Univ. Mississippi State, Mississippi College, Mississippi Southern, Roanoke, Rollins, Stetson, Spring Hill, Sewanee, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Southeastern (Tenn.), Tampa, Tennessee, Tennessee Wesleyan, Transylvania, Tusculum, Union (Ky.), Union (Tenn.), Vanderbilt, Washington and Lee, Western Carolina Teachers.

Southwest

Arizona State (Flagstaff), Arizona State (Tempe), Arkansas State (Jonesboro), Arkansas State Teachers, Arkansas Tech (Russellville), Abilene Christian, Austin, Baylor, Daniel Baker, East Texas State, East Central (Okla.), Henderson Teachers (Ark.), Hardin-Simmons, Howard Payne, Hendrix, Magnolia (Ark.) A. and M., McMurray, Monticello (Ark.) A. and M., Northwestern (Okla.), North Texas State, New Mexico A. and M., New Mexico Mines, New Mexico State Teachers, Ouachita, Southwest Texas State, Southeastern (Okla.), Southwestern (Okla.), St. Mary's (Texas), Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, Texas A. and I., Texas Wesleyan, Trinity (Texas), West Texas State.

Rocky Mountain

Albion (Idaho), Boise, Carroll (Mont.), College of Idaho, Montana State, Montana Normal, Montana Mines, Snow (Utah), Western State (Colorado), Westminster Junior (Utah).

Pacific Coast

California Tech, College of Puget Sound, Gonzaga, Humboldt, Pacific Lutheran, Santa Barbara State, San Diego State, San Francisco State, Whitworth.

All-Star Box Score

By the Associated Press

AMERICAN	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Case, Wash. rf	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Johns'n, Wash. rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelner, Clev. 3b	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Wakefield, Det. lf	4	0	2	3	4	0	0
Stephens, St.L. ss	3	0	1	1	1	3	1
Siebert, Phila. 1b	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
York, Det. 1b	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Laabs, St. L. cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Early, Wash. c	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Doerr, Boston 2b	4	1	2	5	3	3	0
Leonard, Wash. p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Newhouser, Det. p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Heath, Cleve.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughson, Bos. p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	3	8	13	27	10	1

NATIONAL	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Hack, Chic. 3b	5	1	3	3	0	2	1
Herman, Brk. 2b	5	0	2	2	3	3	2
Musial, St.L. lf-rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Nicholson, Chi. rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galan, Brook. lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fletcher, Phila. 1b	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlgren, Phil. 1b	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
W. Cooper, St.L. c	2	0	0	0	7	1	0
Lombardi, N.Y. c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
H.Walker, St.L. cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DiMaggio, Phil. cf	3	2	3	3	1	0	0
Marion, St. L. ss	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
†Ott, New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, Cin. ss	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
M. Cooper, St.L. p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
V'der Meer, Cin. p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sewell, Pitts. p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡P. Walker, Brk.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javerz, Boston p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Frey, Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	10	16	24	12	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
American	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—3
National	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—3

Runs batted in—Musial, Doerr 2, Wakefield, P. Walker, Di Maggio, Two-base hits—Kelner, Wakefield, Musial. Three-base hit—Di Maggio. Home runs—Doerr, Di Maggio. Sacrifices—Stephens, Early. Double plays—Hack, Herman and Fletcher; Vander Meer, Marion and Herman; Stephens, Doerr and York; Miller, Herman and Dahlgren. Earned runs—National 3, American 4. Left on bases—National 4, American 4. First base on balls—Off M. Cooper 1 (Laabs, Early); off Vander Meer 1 (Case); off Newhouser 1 (Galan). Struck out—By M. Cooper 1 (Kelner); by Vander Meer 6 (York 2, Laabs, Early, Kelner and Wakefield); by Hughson 1 (Ott and Miller); by Newhouser 2 (Vander Meer); by Javery 3 (Case, Kelner, Stephens). Pitching summary—Off M. Cooper, 4 hits, 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Vander Meer, 2 hits, 1 run in 2 1-3; off Sewell, 0 hits, 0 runs in 1 inning; off Javery, 2 hits, no runs in 2 innings; off Leonard, 2 hits, one run in 2 innings; off Newhouser, 3 hits, no runs, in 2 innings; off Hughson, 0 hits, 0 runs in 1 innings. Hit by pitcher—By M. Cooper (Case). Winning pitcher—Leonard; losing pitcher—M. Cooper. Umpires—Rommel (AL) plate; Conlan (NL) 1b; Rue (AL) 2b; Dunn (NL) 3b (1st 4½ innings); Dunn (NL) plate; Rue (AL) 1b; Conlan (NL) 2b; Rommel (AL) 3b (2nd 4½ innings). Time—2:07. Attendance—31,938 paid.

*Batted for Newhouser in sixth inning.
†Batted for Marion in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Sewell in seventh inning.
§Batted for Javery in ninth inning.

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ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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REFRIGERATION service man, one with

Soviet Aims: Why Kremlin Is Silent

Continued from Page 1

What Russia appears to want is the portion of Poland which Russian troops occupied in "collaboration" with Germany in September, 1939. This approximates the Curzon Line of the first World War. Following the Bug and San Rivers, it would include within Russian territory such cities as Brest-Litovsk and Lwow.

Such Russian aims leave the problem of forging a strong Poland by compensating the Poles for their loss in the east by giving them territory from the west.

♪ ♪ ♪

Finland: There is no definite Russian statement to provide a background for the Soviets' intentions. But the consensus is that Russia does not desire to occupy all of Finland. As in the case of Poland, the Soviets appear to want a buffer state. They intend to control the military approaches, but a Soviet border along the Gulf of Bothnia does not appear to be in their present calculations.

Nevertheless, the Russians would probably absorb more of Finland—unless other factors and nations interfere—than they did in the settlement after the winter war of 1940-41. The island fortress of Hangoe is believed to be one of the irreducible minima of Soviet requirements and also the city of Viborg. And it is highly unlikely that Russia would countenance Finnish membership in any Nordic bloc which might be militarily directed against the Soviets.

♪ ♪ ♪

Norway: You can hear stories that the Russians want Narvik. The tale is told that Swedish volunteers who fought for Finland in the Winter War saw Russian propaganda maps with arrows indicating the Kremlin's ambition to control the key Norwegian ore port of the north. But there is no substantiation. And it is logical to assume that the "Russia Wants Narvik" story is one of the propaganda pieces of the professional anti-Russia politicians.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sweden: Did Russia prevent Germany from invading Sweden? If it did, the action would explain much regarding Russian ambitions, or lack of them, on the Scandinavian Peninsula.

There is a conviction among many diplomats that Germany, at the time of the invasion of Norway, wanted more than mere transit of troops across Sweden. But at that moment in April, 1940, Germany and Russia were still allied.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whether Stalin actually wrote a note to Hitler saying: "Hands off Sweden" is not on the record. Some observers think it wouldn't have been necessary. A hint might well have been enough. Some Swedish diplomats, who incline to the theory that it was Russia's weight which prevented the Germans from invading Sweden, make the point that the known Soviet policy was sufficient to prevent Germany from entering Stockholm. That policy, again embracing the idea of the conventional buffer state, would exclude Germany from the western shore of the Gulf of Bothnia.

♪ ♪ ♪

Germany: Maybe even Stalin doesn't know the answer to this one. Only this aspect of the situation is clear: Russia does not intend to tolerate a strong Germany after the war. If other nations forget the lesson of the past 20 years, the Russians will not forget.

The Soviet's desire for a docile Germany has an interesting connotation. It is that the present Russian policy appears to be against communizing Germany. The Russians believe in their own system. They believe that a communist Germany would be potentially strong. And the sort of regime they would be most likely to promote for the Reich would be something rather light pink—leftist enough to keep the capitalists down but not sufficiently left to enjoy the virility which they feel the communist system would induce.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Ukraine: This is one of the stumbling blocks to any separate peace offers from Germany. The Russians simply would not countenance the giving up of the rich breadbasket and coalbin of southwestern Russia. And most wishful thinking on the part of the Germans appears to include some kind of hegemony over the Ukraine and its resources. But to Russia the Ukraine is not a question—it is simply Russian.

♪ ♪ ♪

Balkans: A growing feeling is encountered from key points in Europe that the Russians are giving serious thought to their historic influence throughout the Balkans. To say that they regard Rumania, Yugoslavia, or Bulgaria as spheres of influence would perhaps be too much. But the framers of the peace will encounter no small pressure from the Soviets who want the Balkan house set in order according to a ground plan of Russian design.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dardanelles: The Montreux Agreement, which gives Turkey control of the Straits, is still operative. But the fact that the Turks are virtually deciding what ships pass between the Aegean and the Black Seas does not in any sense keep Russia—again in the mood of Peter the Great—from looking longingly toward an outlet to the Mediterranean.

Experienced diplomats do not believe that Russian ambitions necessarily include geographical control of the lands bordering the Dardanelles. But with the peoples of the Danube Delta inclining increasingly toward the Soviets, it is highly probable the Kremlin thinks in terms of strong postwar influence over the Sea of Marmara.

There remains the question: "Who isn't trusting who?"

Russian relations with the rest of the world have gone a long way since the reversal of the Berlin-Moscow pact of August, 1939. But for Allies who are fighting together it still must be recorded that the exchange of information is less than could be desired.

The understanding "at the top" has been greatly improved. But the kind of co-operation among secondary and tertiary officials—most vital to the conduct of joint strategy—is still tenuous.

Russia, itself undergoing a transition from doctrinaire communism to an imperialism of its own, is suspicious of the imperialism of Britain. And it is suspicious of nascent isolationism in the United States which Russian experts believe is buried only shallowly in the Middle West.

In London, the Russians have in Ivan Maisky a popular ambassador who has won increasing respect and confidence, despite necessary public ambiguities. In Stockholm, when Mme. Alexandra Kollantai is able to carry on the affairs of the Soviet Legation, there is a feeling of contact and understanding. But her convalescence has not progressed sufficiently in recent weeks to permit an active hand and matters proceed in a secretive atmosphere which is anything but salutary.

An Example Cited

One example may be cited. In late June, the United Nations were contending that their intensive air bombardment of Germany had prevented the Nazis from opening a summer campaign against the Russians. Did the Russians thoroughly understand, and were they satisfied?

United Nations' spokesmen claimed the Russians did understand and cited the absence of any demand for a second front as evidence of joint strategy. Almost at once, Russian demands for a second front were heard again. Pravda thundered that 211 German divisions were on the Soviet front, denying the reports that the Germans had removed a sizable number of troops to guard against Allied invasions elsewhere.

The Soviet case is now justified by the fact that the Nazis have launched an offensive against Russia. But either the Russians didn't tell the United Nations what they themselves knew of the German preparations or they did tell, and were not believed. In either case it appears that there are areas of confidence still to be explored.

And one of these days the practical problem of war co-operation will be succeeded by very practical problems of the shape of tomorrow's map. This does not mean that everything in the Soviet system need be swallowed whole.

Perhaps the perspective is achieved through the words of a sage statesman living west of the Greenwich meridian:

"You're going to have to live with these people. You may not like it. But you better understand them."

Where Do I Go From Here?

United States Coast Guard

Crossroads of the World

A United States Coast Guardsman in a North African port consults this signpost and wonders where he will go next. Robert Childs, Seaman First Class, of New York City is shown.

Delphic Oracle Role Refused by Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 14

A reporter asked President Roosevelt yesterday if, in his remarks at the dinner to Gen. Henri Giraud early last week, he meant that Germany must be eliminated in the postwar world as well as from the war.

The President replied he was no Delphic oracle and did not know. Let's win the war, isn't that a good slogan, he added.

'Firing' Rider To Be Ignored By President

Continued from Page 1

originally till after the Congress recessed. He criticizes the rider as "unconstitutional, unwise and discriminatory."

Mr. Roosevelt argued that even though he had signed the appropriation and therefore made it law, the provisions aimed at the ouster were not binding on either the Administration or the Federal courts.

This phase of the President's thesis has invoked controversy. Some argue that, even though the ouster is unconstitutional, it must be approved as an Act of Congress until the courts pass on it.

The three men were included on an official list of 39 employees picked by Representative Martin L. Dies (D) of Texas for dismissal on the ground that they associated with groups having "subversive" views. It was later discovered that five of the 39 were not in Federal service, at least one having joined the Army. The Kerr Review Committee exonerated six more. The test came on Messrs. Lovett, Dodd and Watson.

The House approved the ouster rider, although the evidence and charges were not given to it. The Senate Appropriations Committee, after hearings at which no witnesses appeared against any of the three, refused to concur in the House action.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke warmly of the "bills of attainder" yesterday, bringing the subject up on his own initiative.

This is the Act, he continued, that fires three people now in the employ of the Government by name unless a new appointment is made and confirmed by the Senate. He had felt obliged, he said, to approve the Act as a whole because it appropriates funds essential to carrying on the activities of almost every part of the Government. If he had been able to veto the objectionable rider, he would have done so, he added, but that would have delayed war appropriations.

Mr. Roosevelt said it was not charged that the three had not competently performed their duties. They would be disqualified, he said, for political opinions attributed to them.

In signing the bill he had yielded, he said, as the Senate had, but he felt he could not do so without placing on record the view that the provision was not only unwise but definitely discriminatory and also unconstitutional.

The bill, he continued, is aimed at three individuals in jobs with no judicial proceedings, no trial, and no impeachment, which is the only removal-from-office provision in the Constitution. The impeachment provision has been resorted to many times in the last ten years, notably in the case of judges, he added.

In addition, the President said, the rider is an unwarranted encroachment on the authority of both the Judicial and the Executive Branches of the Government.

He concluded by asserting that, in his judgment, the rider is not binding upon those branches.

Asked then if he would send appointments of Messrs. Dodd, Watson and Lovett to the Senate, the President replied that he thought what he had said covered it all.

Portugal Reserving Pine For Fishing-Boat Repairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Pine trees, comprising the larger part of a reserved forest tract in Portugal, will be utilized by the Portuguese Government for the exclusive use of the codfish industry in construction and repair of boats, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

International Photos to Head Chicago Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Favorite photographic subjects such as freckled-face boys, "cover girls," and puppies are banned from the first international photographic exhibit which the Field Museum of Natural History here is announcing for autumn. Only subjects which classify as "nature" are acceptable.

People are part of nature, the Museum admits. But it arbitrarily rules out the kind of people who get into most photographs—even European peasants, picturesque as they may be. It will accept non-European peasants and is eager to get portraits of aboriginal people. By this means, the announcement explains, "the types commonly defined by such vague terms as 'natives,' 'primitives' and even sometimes [with shocking impropriety and lack of justification] 'savages.'"

Botanical subjects are more easily defined, but the Museum has its ideas of what it wants here, too. Wild flowers are all right, but exotic ones will rate higher than the everyday variety. Farm scenes are acceptable if sufficiently unusual. Views of formal gardens aren't considered "nature" but if a contestant has a nice tangled jungle shot, it will be welcomed.

In the field of geology any photographer showing the effect of the forces of nature upon the earth is in order. Bring on your pictures of volcanic necks, meandering streams, waterfalls, and natural bridges, says the committee. It will be glad, too, to see views of buttes, mesas, monadnocks, and of the ocean wearing away the shore, but not of bathers occupying it.

Animals, of course, come under the heading of nature, but please, says the committee, no pets, no work animals. Birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes—even insects—are quite all right providing they aren't domesticated. Animals in motion—birds flying or building nests, ants building hills and so on—are especially desired, says the committee.

The contest, called "Lenses on Nature," is open to "amateurs and professionals everywhere." It is one of the events commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Museum. Conditions of entry can be obtained by writing the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago 5, Ill.

New Jersey

(Continued from previous page)

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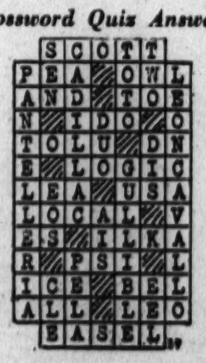

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Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN

Sold exclusively in Orange by B. Grossman & Co.

$5 to $6.50 75th Main Street

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS Delivered in

Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville

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Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches

ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS

Fresh From Our Own Farm

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IN CHRISTMAS VALLEY LV

KOPPERS FUEL

Coke Coal Oil

Phone PLFD. 6-1911

303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Laundering Dry Cleaning

Rug Shampooing

Curtains

Blankets

Sam-O-Set Laundry WX 1500

VAN ARSDALE'S

Shoes — Bags — Hosiery

OUR NEW LOCATION

137 West Front Street

Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0825

The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture

SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING

909 East Fifth Street

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SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE

The Cream Actually Whips

PURITAN MILK COMPANY

Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 666

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Battery Service Road Service

West View Service Station

FRANK J. AULETTE, Prop.

"Service With a Smile"

87 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-9377

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING

GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.

69 North Broad Street, Ridgewood Telephone 6-3474

Main Office and Factory Tel. 15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1188

Phone Ridgewood 6-3703 Graduate Corsetieres

Ridgewood Corset Shop

Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie

39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

SUMMER SALE

Fine Selection of Our Better Hats Greatly Reduced

JEAN'S MILLINERY

38 East Ridgewood Avenue

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....

The Complete Heating Service

FUEL OIL · COAL · HOPPERS COKE

OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS

CONTROLS · FURNACES

RADIATOR VALVES

SERVICE

QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE

YOUNG & BORTIC

FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY

9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD 6-4700 RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD-MIDLAND PARK WASHING CO.

Complete Laundry Service

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HABERDASHER

Ridge 6-5230

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Siegel's Stationery Shop

Photo albums, scrapbooks. Excellent selection writing cases. Full line of gifts and accessories for men in service.

394 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2191

TEANECK

Conserve Your Ration Points by Buying

Fresh Vegetables & Fruit

WE HAVE THEM

Petersen Finer Foods

450 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-1334-5

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED

Home Town Laundries, Inc.

Front Street Teaneck 6-3700

A Service to Meet Every Need

HOWARD'S Luncheonette

Greeting Cards—Gifts—Books Magazines—Phonograph Records

818 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-9869

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME

WM. LUDEWIG

Hardware House Furnishings Paints Glass

119 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

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CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE

234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J. Phone 4235

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Sole Agents for

Lowe Bros. Paints

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UNION CITY

Telephone UNion 3-4294

A. W. HOLMAN CO.

5-10 and 25c Store

Open evenings until 9 except Wed.

2029 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

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E. W. DAVIES, Inc.

ESSO SERVICE

North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

Everything for Your Car

COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates

THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY

Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's

Dependable Jewelers Since 1900

206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J. Phone 2-0529

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.

Geo. M. Steuermagel M. W. Sargent

FUEL SERVICE

Yard and Office 817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J. Phone Westfield 2-2102

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town

SERVICENTER INCORPORATED EST 1919

Tel. Westfield 2-1000 Horse Brothers, Owners 442 North Ave. "At the Plaza"

"BARON'S" CENTRAL DRUG STORE

"The Rite-Rate Store"

COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY

345 East Broad Street

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER

6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE Near 60th Street WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER The Store of Famous Shoes

719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Shoes for MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN

Scientific X-Ray Fitted

H. by LEH & CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE ALLENTOWN, PA.

Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.

1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown PHONE 6131

Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER

"Outfitters to Men and Boys"

721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers

Allentown, Pa.

One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Arnold's Bakery

Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery

637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.

Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders

Distributor of Golden Guernsey

SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-93-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Mounting for Old

Give your diamond a new home. See our new mountings—yellow or white gold — some plain — some with stones. Bring your rings up to date.

FORD E. O'DELL

24 WEST TENTH STREET

Quality Sport Coats

Tweeds, cheviots, homespuns, in plaids, stripes, plain shades; $15 to $25. Beautiful corduroys, $12.50. For ladies, too.

P. A. MEYER & SONS

817-819 State St., Erie, Pa.

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.

Department Store, Erie, Pa.

Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

Meiser's FINE FOODS

Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables

818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

"We Make Our Own Candies"

Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us

Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS

926 STATE STREET

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET

QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY

Meats—Fruit—Groceries

AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE

Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.

FIRESTONE TIRES

Texaco Gasoline and Oils

Complete Car Service

Two Stations

8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773

26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

LAVER'S

Florists Decorators

TWO ENTRANCES

27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042

705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

SEE NEXT PAGE

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA
(Continued from previous page)

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
126 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
PHONE: OGONTZ 0085

ALADDIN BookShop
Lending Library
Greeting Cards Latest Books
AIDA J. GILLIES
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

PHILADELPHIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
13th and Windrim Ave. MIC. 3124

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

A FINE DIAMOND
has long been recognized as the ultimate in gifts. Choose yours from our fine collection. Priced from $100.00.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 SO. 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers, American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg., 1338 Chestnut St.
Pen 0810

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plan Your Fall Wardrobe Early
CATHERINE KEEFE
Modiste
is expert at remodeling — designing — creates beautiful garment from new fabrics.
2016 Jenkins Arcade, Second Floor
Atlantic 9418. Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARRETT BEAUTY SALON
3100 JENKINS ARCADE
Beautiful individual Permanents styled to suit your features
Reasonable
For appointment call At. 6223

Jewelry — Gifts
Bead Restringing 50c up
Watch Cords Replaced 60
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO
301 Pitt Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

Wise Women Wear Cool Cotton Dresses
Select from the big assortment now available in Berks County's largest department store...
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

For Cool Comfort in Smart Clothes
visit
CROLL & KECK

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA
READING
(Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE Guernsey MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

More and More Busy People Realize a Checking Account Saves Time
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

SWARTHMORE

DRESSES
LINGERIE AND HOSIERY
Marie Donnelly
104 PARK AVENUE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

NEW PALM BEACH SUITS
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

Kem-Tone
H. D. SIPLER HARDWARE STORE
11 So. Chester Road Sw. 0105

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

COLD WAVES
Beautiful, comfortable, durable—no heat at all.
National Hairdressers
90 S. 69th Street Boulevard 0281

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg
Market Street Blvd. 1553

GERLACH'S
• WATCHES
• DIAMONDS
• JEWELRY
Skilled Repairing
6015 Market St. Blvd. 0451

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

WILKINSBURG

A Smart New Crop of Cotton Fashions
to keep you cool and lovely all summer
THE CHARME SHOP
Dresses Millinery Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
BATHING SHOES
SUMMER DRESSES
Penn. Ave. and Wood St., in Wilkinsburg

YORK

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Absurd — *Ab-surd'* (a clipped-short as in account, u as in urn).

Latin has the adjective *absurdus*, "incongruous," "irrational." In philosophic situations, "absurd" has a special and technical force, but in common use it is often equivalent to "ridiculous."

Contrariwise — *Kon'-trer-i-wiz'* (*o*, *e* and the first *i* short, second *i* long). By Webster's second choice, *kon'-tra-ri-wiz'* (*a* as in *sofa*). This authority adds that formerly the main accent was on the second syllable, and is still sometimes so placed.

Equivalent to the more common phrase, "on the contrary."

Demarcation—*De'-mar-ka'-shun* (*e* long, first *a* as in *arm*, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The phrase, "line of demarcation," was fashioned, back in the times of Columbus, to denote the dividing line between the Indies of Spain and those of Portugal. Because it lends itself so well to figurative use, it has survived in the English language.

Demise — *De-miz'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long).

Traces back to the Latin verb *dimittere*, which has the transitive force of "dismiss." It seems to have a history as a euphemistic term to denote "decease," "passing." Occasionally used with an ironic or half-humorous significance.

Demonstrable—*De-mon'-stra-b'l* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*). By Webster's second choice, *dem'-un-stra-b'l* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short).

In this word we have the Latin roots *de* and *monstrare*, which combine to mean "to show fully." When a thing is demonstrable, then, it is capable of being proven, or "shown fully."

Efficacy — *Ef'-i-ka-si* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* as in *sofa*, second *i* short).

Defined as the power or capacity to produce effects. An older form, sixteenth century and earlier, is "efficacity." The word is of Latin origin, and suggests the idea of "doing (*facere*) something with out-and-out (*ex*) thoroughness."

Jeopardize — *Jep'-er-diz* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *i* long). The *o* is ignored in pronunciation.

To jeopardize is to place in danger of loss or injury. The word is explained as having shaped itself from the French *jeu parti*, "even play." The implication seems to be that when something is placed in jeopardy, the chances of safety or disaster are about even.

Predicated—*Pred'-i-kat'-ed* (first *e* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, second *e* short or as short *i*).

Past tense of the verb "predicate," from Latin *praedicatus*, past participle of the verb *praedicare*, "to proclaim." The meaning is the same in English—"to assert, affirm or proclaim," specifically to affirm one thing of another. Sometimes it means "to base or found," and in such instances is usually used with the preposition "upon."

Stereotyped—*Ster'-e-o-tipt* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* long). By Webster's second choice, the first *e* may be pronounced with a longer quality, as in here.

The first half of the word is fashioned from a Greek adjective meaning "set" or "fixed." A stereotype is a device whereby a plate, cast from a mold, may be put in shape to print any number of copies desired. The word is much used figuratively to denote meaningless repetition of an accepted or popular form, in many cases referring to common opinion or phraseology.

Viscera—*Vis'-er-a* (*i* short, *e* as in maker, *a* as in *sofa*).

Refers, physiologically, to the internal organs of the body.

Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

What Laundry Crisis!

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD *. . . said, Go in this thy might . . . have not I sent thee?*—JUDGES 6:14

Did You Ever Wonder

How You Can Calculate Your Own Horsepower Without Technical Apparatus?

Most of us are familiar with the expression, "Work like a horse," but did you know that (for a very brief period) it is possible for a human to develop the equivalent of one horsepower?

The value of the term horsepower was determined by James Watt as the result of experiments with powerful dray horses, and is, in consequence, in excess of what can be done by an ordinary farm horse over a full day's work. As determined by Watt, one horsepower is equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute.

One very simple way to calculate your own personal horsepower is to climb a flight of stairs at top speed.

To obtain your horsepower rating on a stair-climbing basis, first determine your exact weight. Then measure the exact height of the flight of stairs which you propose to climb in the test. Then sprint up the stairs for all you are worth, timing yourself, or, better still, having a friend time you, in seconds. You are now ready (when you catch your breath) to take pencil and paper and calculate your horsepower rating.

Your horsepower rating probably would not be very high if you based your figures on the time required to climb a mountain instead of merely running up some steps.

First you divide the time it took you to climb the stairs (in seconds) into sixty; then multiply the result by the height of the stairs (in feet); next multiply this product by your weight (in pounds); and, finally, divide the result by 33,000. These mathematical calculations, properly carried out, will give you your horsepower rating.

In one test of a group of aeronautical students, the highest rating was attained by a lad whose weight was 175 pounds. This student climbed a 14-foot ladder in three seconds, thus attaining a rating of about 1½ horsepower.

This does not make the human engine a very efficient source of power, when it is considered that internal combustion engines have been devised which deliver as much as one horsepower for each pound that the engine weighs. If humans were equally efficient, they could climb at a rate of five miles a minute!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun

Gene Carr

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: The general abandonment of picnics should have no very noticeable effect on our rural scenery, as most of the cans are now going into the tin drive, anyway.

St. Louis Star-Times: The height of something or other: A newspaper sponsored a spelling contest and gave dictionaries to the winners instead of to the losers!

The New Yorker: Boys who are finishing college this month have an advantage over their predecessors. They all have been promised jobs with a fairly-well-to-do uncle.

Australia's War Loan Aided by "Widow's Mites"

Sydney, Australia

Australia, with a population of 7,137,000, recently oversubscribed its Third Liberty Loan of £100,000,000.

There was many a "widow's mite" in the subscripuons as is evidenced in the following excerpts from Sydney newspapers:

Two old-age pensioners from Sheffield (Tas.) sent £2, stating, "It is all we could afford, but, maybe, it will help a little. Wishing you the best of success with the loan."

From Leichhardt (Sydney), two old-age pensioners sent a £1 war savings certificate. Although the pension was their sole income, the couple had managed to buy 10 certificates. The husband wrote to Mr. Curtin, stating: "I feel sure that you will think my wife has done her share for Australia. How she has managed to save this money beats me. She ought to be the Treasurer of the Commonwealth."

* * *

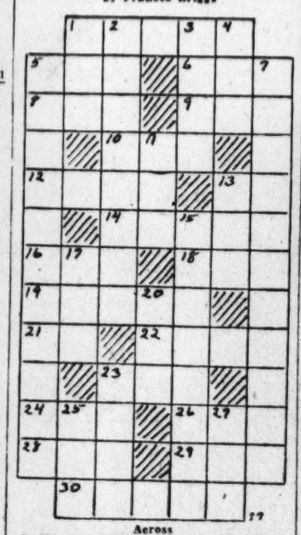
Bobby Stephens, aged eight, an orphan, recently inspired the people of Coff's Harbor by putting his savings into a £10 bond. The boy did odd jobs in his spare after-school time to get the money for a bond.

Rubber From Texas

When plants now under construction are completed this fall, Texas will be the leading state in the production of synthetic rubber.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "The Legend of Montrose"?
5—What is name of a certain size of coal?
6—What creature was Mother Goose's sentinel?
8—Conjunction.
9—Pedal digit.
10—What is name of an artificial language?
12—What is a seaport town of Colombia?
13—Debit note (abbr.).
14—Sound reasoning is what?
16—What is a varying measure of yarn?
18—Flag Day is celebrated where on 14th of June (abbr.)?
19—Current only in a particular section of a country.
21—Plural ending.
22—What is first name of actress who wrote "Past Imperfect"?
23—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
24—Creepers assist one in walking on what?
26—Norman —— Geddes.
28—Every one.
29—What is first name of Ornstein, composer?
30—Do you associate a baton, sword, or easel with Thomas Eakins?

Down
1—What is a Japanese bronze coin?
2—What city of Michigan is named after a French military commander?
3—What is name of Dorothy's dog in "Wonderful Wizard of Oz"?
4—How many wheels has a sulky?
5—What island, southwest of Sicily, has lately figured in the news?
7—Opera "Zaza" was composed by whom?
11—Instrumental duet.
13—What Roman god was identical with Greek Pluto?
15—What is a synonym of "credulous"?
17—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
20—Three-toed sloths are what?
23—What is Chinese wax?
25—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
27—What fish has an elongated body?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON, D.C.-- A PATENT HAS BEEN GRANTED FOR A FOLDING-BED ATTACHMENT FOR DESKS.

WHY THE NEED FOR A FOLDING-BED ATTACHMENT FOR DESKS? NOTHING COULD BE COZIER THAN CURLING UP IN THE OLD-FASHIONED ROLL-TOP
DO NOT DISTURB
WE SUGGEST A VERTICAL BED ATTACHMENT FOR THOSE WHO SLEEP ON THEIR FEET MOST OF THE TIME
CALL ME IN TIME FOR THE SWING SHIFT, ARCHIE
THE INNER DESK SLIDING-BED FOR WAR PLANTS
I'D LIKE TO GET A FOLDING-BED ATTACHMENT FOR MY DESK
SINGLE OR DOUBLE?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Done With Mirrors*

By I.E PELLEY

THERE — WE'VE DEVELOPED ALL OUR PICTURES " GOOD-NIGHT... THE LADY ALWAYS HAS FIELD GLASSES !
BUT LOOK HERE.. LOOK AT THE UPPER WINDOWS IN THE HOUSE —
IN THIS PICTURE THEY'RE LIKE WINDOWS — IN THE NEXT THEY LOOK LIKE MIRRORS, OR REFLECTORS...
... AND NOW LOOK AT THE NEXT ONE ...
SOMETHING LIKE SIGNALS !!
WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN ?
I THINK THEY ARE SIGNALS...
THEY MIGHT BE SPIES OR SOMETHING, AND THAT'S WHY THEY WANTED US TO TAKE PICTURES OF THE DRY DOCK...
PLUNKY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How Do I Know What a Scarecrow Might Do?*

By RODGERS

Was I surprised to have a crow pipe up just as I thought I had chased them all away!
"Now, where did that 'CAW' come from?" I wondered-
It sounded exactly as if it came from the scarecrow himself!
But, shucks, he wouldn't laugh at my efforts to help him-
Or- would he?
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tom Brings Up a Point*

By THE HAGERS

We talked about the fruit exchange To all the neighbors in our range.
And Aunt Matilda's peaches made A talking point that whipped up trade.
FRIENDLY NEIGHBORS' FRUIT EXCHANGE
Our stand was ready—so were we— When Tom Pintail walked in. Said he,
FRUIT EXCHANGE
"I may be wrong, but, lads, it looks As though you'll need point-ration books."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

At Least 50,000,000 Acres

If anything concrete were needed to show the Roosevelt Administration is still strangely uncomprehending of the supremely critical part American food must play if the cruelest famine of modern times is to be averted, such evidence is contained in the 1944 production goals just announced by Food Administrator Marvin Jones. He asks for the planting of 16,000,000 additional acres. On June 8, Herbert Hoover said the planting of 47,000,000 additional acres was the minimum needed.

Mr. Hoover was being conservative. American agriculture, which normally feeds some 140,000,000 people, must, within a future that is daily becoming more foreseeable, undertake the gargantuan task of feeding up to three or four times that number. It must do this not only because humanitarian instincts demand it, but also because there can be no stable peace anywhere in the world while that third gaunt horseman lashes his black steed over Europe and Asia.

The general direction of Mr. Jones's goals are good. His recognition of the need for more oils, vegetables, and cereals and his acknowledgment that more cotton lands must be devoted to food purposes is encouraging.

And if domestic consumption were the only concern, his goals might suffice, although augmented purchasing power, combined with price freezes, tends greatly to increase domestic consumption, while lend-lease and the armed services also make heavy demands. But when vision is lifted to embrace the world need already vividly present, and when the pattern of future events can be seen in the food ships that followed in the wake of the invasion of Sicily, the 1944 goals look pitiably small.

The United States still has before it a scheduling, organizing, management, production problem that is as vast, and possibly as costly, as the job of munitions production. This task is entirely feasible and can be accomplished within the limits of the Nation's resources; but it requires leadership and planning that are still disappointingly lacking.

The suburbanite in his Victory Garden and the housewife busy with canning seem to show an appreciation of the domestic and world food situation that Washington might usefully emulate. These are times for strenuous exertions.

Counterattacks

While military observers urge the British and American people to restrain their enthusiasm over Sicily until the enemy has made a major counterattack, the news comes that the Russians are already winning back ground on the Orel-Belgorod front. In the total picture of the war this battle may count more heavily than Sicily.

For there is increasing evidence that the Nazis have suffered a critical defeat. Even their own boasting about new weapons adds to the impression that they had prepared what they believed would be a real break-through, giving them a chance to cut-in behind Moscow. Hitler is reported in command in Russia—indicating his estimate of the battle's importance. And even if some exaggeration enters into the huge tank and plane losses reported—for the other fellow—by both Moscow and Berlin, there can be little doubt that mechanized equipment has been engaged on a scale not before seen in human warfare.

It may be that Hitler has underrated the importance of Allied action in the Mediterranean. It is estimated that he has only two and a half divisions in Sicily (the Italian strength is placed at ten) while German divisions in Russia are placed as high as two hundred.

Military observers are saying that the Axis has already waited overlong to counterattack in Sicily. With British and American forces using Island air fields, consolidating their holds on the coast and having time to pour in fresh troops and equipment, the task of stopping them certainly becomes hard if not hopeless from the Axis viewpoint. And while Allied success in Sicily may appear relatively small in strict military scales, its psychological effect on occupied countries must be tremendous.

The most unkindest cut of all for New Englanders was when the democratic native blueberry became an aristocrat and refused to enter the shopping bag of anyone less than a $97-a-week shipbuilder's wife.

For the six-quart A-book driver, the new 100,000-mile synthetic tires are practically guaranteed "not for months, not for years, but forever."

"Storm and Victory"

". . . To the living and the struggling, a new, Fourteenth morning dawns." Reading Thomas Carlyle's re-creation of the storming of the Bastille, one thinks of the bigger bastille that is Europe today. One may reflect that as the symbol of tyranny is larger now, so in proportion is the tyranny more monstrous. One may reflect that, while none could see how the Bastille could be taken, it was nevertheless taken, and the iron-handed suppression of liberty for which it stood utterly broken.

Beyond that, one might not wish to pursue the metaphor. The forces approaching the prison of Europe today are as irresistible as those that marched through Paris streets—marched, ran or tumbled—toward the doomed Bastille. But they are forces of order, not of mad disorder. The Revolution marches still, but it is more experienced and wiser. Discipline reins it. The keepers of today's bastille may well tremble for themselves, but not for the shrines of civilization which are to be wrested from them. This is no mob. It will think even how the passions of injured peoples are to be checked when the offenders are disarmed, how the mad desire for revenge can be curbed. It knows there is no liberty without justice, or justice without order.

How many times have men fought for liberty since that first Bastille Day? How many times have they let the menace to freedom become seemingly overwhelming before taking up arms against it? Will it be so again, or will that day on which the European bastille falls to free men be remembered down the years by a constant renewal of vigilance?

Purge?

It is perhaps a natural thing for citizens and groups of citizens to vote for or against a man on the sole test of his position on some one issue in which they are predominantly interested. Many Americans will thus fail to question William Green's exhortation to union men to defeat every member of Congress who voted for the Smith-Connally bill. Yet it will be a sad day for American democracy when the people's representatives must live in fear of being purged by one special-interest group or another.

Unions are not alone in judging a man on a single issue. Many politicians fear the farm or the veteran vote. Prohibitionists often disregarded all the other qualifications of a representative, and in the last election some Americans made a Congressman's attitude on foreign affairs the sole criterion of worth. This practice has much justification when the voter's action is governed by honest concern for the national welfare; it has little justification when the position taken by the voter is based on his own personal economic interest.

In this case a purge seems very much open to question. This newspaper pointed out that the Smith-Connally bill was not a good anti-strike law and that enemies of labor had seized the opportunity to include unnecessary and harmful provisions. But union and Administration pressures had prevented the enactment of more reasonable measures, and if labor purged all who voted for the bill it would throw out some of its best friends. Indeed, success of the blackballing would end the public careers of three-fourths of the ablest men in the House and Senate.

If democracy is to live we all need to restrain the tendency to punish representatives who refuse to accept the dictation of any special interest. We must instead reward those who serve well the general welfare.

Will It Come to That?

Restrictions on the use of newsprint, which are causing newspapers to reduce their size and curtail the number of copies issued, has caused at least one American publisher—Bruce Shelton of the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, News—to follow the example of the British and freeze the paper's circulation for the duration. No more new subscribers will be added, except to replace names removed from the galleys.

Doubtless the time will come—if present conditions are aggravated—when "Irate Subscriber" will be told by the Editor that if he does not cease his complaining, his subscription will be canceled.

Perhaps, in that case, to circumvent the threat, the letter-writer will follow the example of the Scotsman who concluded his epistolary protest: "If you do not desist from pursuing this policy, I will stop borrowing your paper."

The Bookshelf

Shangri-la to Tokyo

The personal experience stories of this terrible, dangerous, saddest, yet most hopeful of all wars are pouring from the presses in a stream apace with the crackling events. It is hard to pick up any of these paper-conserving-size volumes without gaining some inspiration concerning the bravery, sacrifice, and manliness of lads who one instant step from peaceful pursuits and the next engage the cruel skills of Axis brutalitarians.

It is almost necessary now to set up some scale for marking these books, like the varying number of stars some critics accord the movies. In such a list, Capt. Ted W. Lawson's THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO (New York: Random House. $2) would rate four stars.

Not only did Captain Lawson have a heroic part in the Doolittle raid over Tokyo; he has found a competent editor in Robert Considine, an American columnist, to give this story drama and coherence. Parts of it would certainly fulfill even Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's standards for literature. Read the opening words:

> I helped bomb Tokyo on the Doolittle raid of April 18, 1942. I crashed in the China Sea. I learned the full, deep meaning of the term "United Nations" from men and women whose language I couldn't speak. I watched a buddy of mine saw off my left leg. And finally I got home to my wife after being flown, shipped and carried around the world.
>
> Now I'm in line for the aeronautical engineering research job which I wanted in the first place.
>
> That's the story. . . .

Now, "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo" is not to be recommended to the sensitive. It reeks of medicine, and though Ted makes no capital of his suffering, it is there in the pages. His adventures and those of his colleagues after their $150,000 B25 bomber, nicknamed the "Ruptured Duck," crashed into the China coast, make the storied hardships of the Western Plains read like episodes of a Sunday School picnic.

But it is decidedly worth reading because it brings the evil we are combating out where we can handle it. It shows how Americans achieve things the hard way, the months of painstaking training that went into the Tokyo raid, the snappy efficiency of the Navy that carried the bombers within striking range, the preparedness of Intelligence (the Doolittle raid was not, as many supposed, just a photographic mission; Intelligence already had the pictures), the bright shining courage of a wonderful, typical American college kid, the resourcefulness of the Chinese rescuers, the compassion of the missionaries who when the sands seemed to be running low for Ted held a prayer meeting and were grateful to see improvement. All this builds to terrific impact.

Incidentally, those of us who complained about the secrecy, the "Shangri-la" business, owe the President and authorities an apology. Most of the planes landed along the China Coast, it took weeks for many of the fliers, including Ted, to make it to safety, and the Japanese were in hot pursuit. Secrecy was a vivid need.

Inevitably, the question arises: Was it worth it? Ted thinks so. He counts the factories he saw disintegrating beneath the 500-pound bombs; he thinks of the morale factors, negative in Tokyo, positive in the United Nations. Against this must be weighed the loss of 16 bombers, and 15 men killed, captured, or interned; also the punishment of Chinese in the coastal areas by the Japs.

Anyway, Ted Lawson says his bombing run over a certain Tokyo steel mill took only about half a minute. It's thirty seconds that will have a page in history. R. R. M.

A Job for General Eisenhower at Home

Thomas in the Detroit News

Aunt Savannah on Independence

"Carrie, my chile, eff'n you is all through with yo' chambermaidin', you kin set and res' yo'se'f in th' cool breeze, and while you is doin' it, you kin peel some of these peaches.

"Miss Emmy done said to me this very mawnin', 'Savannah Georgia, th' new guests is well pleased with yo' little chambermaid.' Miss Emmy cain't bring herse'f to say boa'ders yit a-while.

"I jes' natcherly got to get this ol' hen in th' pot for a long bilin' 'cause my prize boa'der, th' Colonel, am sho' fond of dumplings. I says to Miss Emmy, th' othah day, 'Somethin's got to be did to make this place mo' independent and their ain't no better time for wrastlin' up independence than th' Fo'th of July when watermelons is ripe for th' day of jubilee. I allus tol' Mr. Glenn befo' he done gone away to battle that real independence is *earnin'* yo' own way and not *having* yo' own way.'

"Miss Emmy, she say, 'Savannah Georgia, what you got in min' now?'

"Then I makes bold and says, 'Miss Emmy, honey, there is a lot of false ideas about independence out in th' chicken yard. Some of the roosters doan' condescend to scratch for th' hens a-tall; they jes' spen' time crowin,' struttin,' and fillin' their craws crammed full like a lot of good for nothin' folks, and some of th' hens doan' lay eggs, yit they is th' loudes' cluckers and cacklers on th' place.'

"Miss Emmy say as how th' guests won't like tough ol' chickens, but I says, 'For high tea on th' Sabbath—that's what th' Colonel used to call Sunday suppahs—there ain't nothin' better than a platter full of honest-to-goodness chicken salad. After I biles a chicken with th' right seasonin's and my kitchen scissors has done a good job of mincin' there ain't nobody kin tell a ol' rooster from a young pullet, especially eff'n I decomrate th' salad with radish curls and egg daisies to sort o' take th' min' off'n th' detectin' business.'

"Miss Emmy say what we gwine do and I says, 'We has got to clear out all th' loafers we is feedin' and be firm about it th' same as Uncle Sam. I know forty-eleven ways to serve up ol' chickens so that folks will concentrate on th' taste, and besides after I put up our extra peaches, tomatoes, and okra for next winter, I aim to borrow Miz Brown's pressure cooking thing-a-ma-jig for cannin' meats from Luella. I'll take over a few raspberries and pass th' time of day with Luella while she is washin' up Miz Brown's dishes some evenin'. I'll hint for th' cooker, then eff'n Luella doan take th' hint and offer it of her own free will, I'll make bold and ask her for it, seeing as how Luella's got leadin' th' choir in her head instead of helping Miz Brown win th' war by cannin' th' garden truck.'

"Now, I is glad that you is bein' independent and earnin' yo' own way chambermaidin' instead of pinin' and moanin' 'cause Mac Jackson ain't here to call you 'Sugar-honey.' Macaroon is bein' independent hisse'f by defending th' entire United States Army from th' bumps by tootin' th' Star-Spangled Banner as hard as he kin on his slidin' trombone. That boy jes' natcherly has th' mouf for trumpetin' those high notes; so he is doin' his part in th' way he kin do bes'. Now, eff'n we all learn that independence is earnin' our own way by what we kin do bes', instead of having our own way in what we want mos', I guess this whole country and its most principal city, Savannah, Georgia, where I was born at, is gwine keep its independence.

"This house is done declared its own independence, and I is gwine help keep it—not with my iron poker for a weapon, like th' time th' tramp tried to steal my pie a-coolin' in th' window instead of gittin' some work to do for a hones' meal—but with my iron skillet and bilin' pot. Now, eff'n you ain't seen no independence flags wavin' around here, Caramel, you jes' watch th' look in Miss Emmy's eyes the nex' time th' boa'ders pass compliments on my fried grits and ribbon cane syrup for breakfast. And doan' you forgit that th' Fo'th of July and independence is the very most important thing exceptin' Christmas."

H. H. H.

Uncle Sam With Kid Gloves

Toward Tomorrow: 'A Peace 'Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Many Americans betray a vague discomfort whenever their Government becomes involved in the obscurities of diplomacy, as now in the de Gaulle-Giraud affair. It isn't so much a question of approving or disapproving of the policy being pursued. It's just that—well, good old Uncle Sam seems suddenly to have appeared with his honest, familiar chin whiskers artfully trimmed down to a worldly little goatee. He is all dressed up like a diplomat. His family feels that though he may look the part, he probably won't be able to play it.

It was this kind of public discomfort Will Rogers voiced when he said Americans had never lost a war or won a conference. The people who liked to repeat Will's quip were mostly folk who thought of the United States as built exclusively by and for straight-shooting, simple-hearted pioneers. Americans can be thankful for the pioneer virtues that did do so much to put their country out front. But the United States citizen, 1943 model, will be better equipped to keep his country out there, if he knows how to evaluate the part diplomacy played in shaping its destiny.

Then he will not imagine that his nation's achievements were all made by minding its own business at home while not minding its own business abroad.

America's cradle was rocked by the hand of diplomacy.

The earliest fruitful explorations of the New World were made by men who, whatever stars of faith they themselves may have steered by, were servants of Old World sovereigns engaged in rivalry for power. Among the pioneers were many who dared the wilderness only to be free. But others came as agents of empire. None were without relation to the struggles of their European mother lands, as history shows. Not even the redmen were beyond the reach of diplomacy; many an Indian raider was a French or British envoy-with-tomahawk.

Nor were the links between the security of pioneers and the diplomatic maneuvering of European Powers suddenly severed when the thirteen British colonies declared themselves independent. Up to that time, Americans had been only indirect participants, mainly passive beneficiaries or sufferers, in the scheme of power politics, and dependent on the offices of the mother country. With the Revolution they became self-reliant principals in diplomatic bargaining.

They were effective ones, too, playing upon the rivalries that existed in Europe to win the necessary support for their great cause. The alliance between France and America in 1778 was made in much the same atmosphere of political self-interest as now pervades the relations between Washington and the French in Africa. Lafayette was a lover of liberty. But the France which sent him to help the Americans was an aristocratic France whose chief interest in the American cause was the prospect it offered for embarrassment of Britain, then France's enemy. Diplomatic ramifications reached even as far as Spain. At one time it seemed as if that country might give aid to the Americans.

Not that the American revolution was fought mainly in the chancelleries of Europe. Brave men had to fight it on battlefields. But some battles were more important for their diplomatic effect than for their military results. For example, it has been said of the Battle of Saratoga that "it is the diplomatic consequences even more than the military which render Saratoga one of the 'Decisive Battles of the World.' For on its outcome depended the alliance without which the full attainment of America's independence is inconceivable."*

After the Revolution, diplomacy was to write much of the history of the building of a great nation. And in the twentieth century, the Old World's rivalries—that first led to the opening up of America, and then provided American genius with diplomatic opportunities to build a world Power of the first order—finally became rivalries with world-wide implications. These were such as to compel Americans to take a hand, military and diplomatic, in restoring the balance of power on a world scale. As in 1914, so again today.

Peoples rightly hope for the day when Wilson's ideal, "open covenants openly arrived at," will be a central fact in international affairs. That day, however, will hardly come until public opinion is more thoroughly versed in world problems than the "average citizen" has cared or pretended to be. Meanwhile, when Americans discover Uncle Sam packing a diplomat's brief case, they can reassure themselves by remembering their history. They are witnessing no sudden or unprepared-for departure. They may not be used to seeing Uncle Sam in a morning coat, but he's had to wear one very often indeed.

*Sears: History of American Foreign Relations.

The Wide Horizon

Greek Doors to Sicily

By Sydney A. Clark

It has been by Greek doors through Greek Sicily that freedom, in the form of resistless force, has entered the continent of the Modern Tyrant. The tyrant has tried, with help from his pathetic partner, the Forgotten Man of Aggression, to hold these doors but he might as well have tried to hold the doors of night against a dawning day. Had he called in the tyrants of old Syracuse, bold men with bold names like Gelon, Hiero, Dionysius, Timoleon and Agathocles, it would have availed him nothing. Syracuse endured its own forms of oppression, strangely blended with reverence for the arts, but could never have stomached the regimentation of today's totalitarians.

The first Greek door to Sicily whose name came over the air, July 10, was Porto Empedocle, near which a landing was reported Draw a line on your map of Sicily due east from Porto Empedocle, opposite Pantelleria, to Augusta on the east coast and you have fenced off the main portion of classic Greek Trinacria (Sicily), whose heart was Syracuse.

Thousands of Americans who have roamed the soft southern littoral and the interior hills of Sicily, with or without Baedeker, can follow our boys as they fight their way northward town by town and hill by hill.

* * *

Porto Empedocle is a very dreary sulphur port today, for the region beyond it produced 95 per cent of the world's sulphur at the beginning of this century and still produces nearly a quarter of a million tons a year.

Yes, the port of the poet Empedocles is dull, but in an open meadow just above it and within sight of it lie golden brown Greek temples of Doric design. One of them, the Concordia, is hardly touched by the passage of twenty-three centuries. Another, the ruined Temple of Zeus, is the hugest temple left anywhere by classic Greece. A runner, loping five laps around it, would cover an even mile. There are the temples of old Akragas (Agrigentum) and the city itself, now called Agrigento (formerly Girgenti), lies close by, also overlooking the Poet's Port.

Empedocles said of its citizens in his day (450 B. C.): "They build as if they were to live forever," and the thriving modern city, as if imbued with the same spirit, has embellished itself with a sumptuous railway station far too large and pretentious for its present needs.

The windows of my hotel, tritely named the Belvedere, looked squarely out upon a Greek amphitheater in the hotel garden. The proprietor actually owned this relic, as you or I would own a garage. His salon and dining room were crowded with authentic "finds" which he himself had dug up. He was proud of them, but no less proud of a lemon from one of his own trees which weighed two pounds and three ounces!

Gela, now in American hands, a few leagues farther east on Sicily's south coast, was the parent city of Akragas and its most flourishing period was at least five centuries before Christ. Aeschylus lived here in mature life as a political refugee from Athens and a tragicomic story is persistently told of the dramatist's demise. It seems that a Sicilian eagle, soaring above Gela with a tortoise in its talons, saw a shining white object beneath him and thinking it a rock he dropped the tortoise upon it to crack its shell. Alas, the white object was the bald head of Aeschylus and that, rather than the tortoise's shell, was fatally cracked.

* * *

Syracuse, the glory that was Greece in Sicily, now taken over by the British, should challenge the romance that is supposed to lurk beneath even a commando's toughened hide. Cicero called it "so great that it may be said to consist of four cities of the largest size." For a time it surpassed Athens in importance and was fairly called "the greatest city in the world."

In the hillside theater which is still a resplendent sight, some of the plays of Aeschylus were first performed and here too brave audiences hissed in angry contempt the plays of their own tyrant, Dionysius. So assured was the city's pride in its own strength that when it was once attacked by a great force of Athenian triremes, thousands of citizens repaired to the theater and sat there watching the exciting "aquacade." It did not last long enough to be boresome and soon seven thousand Athenian prisoners were toiling in Syracusan quarries.

This show of July, 1943, will not be quite like that of 413 B. C. One may feel assured that many citizens of modern Syracuse will more likely look with eagerness upon this present invasion as the raising of the curtain that has shrouded the stage of liberty.

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